THE CRIMSON TRIANGLE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 207 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 38,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Burah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA, SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $12,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BABA DHABU STREET FUL GULLY.

Under instructions from Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas the Transferee of the Deeds of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Amtubai widow and Administratrix of Adamji Jeewanji Rangwalla and Tyabally Adamji and in pursuance of the power of sale given under the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1910 and 19th day of March 1910 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and in the Indenture of Further Charge dated 17th January 1912 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Popatlal Parbhudas of the other part, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 30th day of August 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PART I.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2587 new No. 9664 old Survey No. 1017 new Survey No. 4480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. Street Nos. 122-124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Rehmanji Tajbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla.

PART II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2587-2587 New No. 9602 Old Survey No. 1017 New Survey No. 4440 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6906 Street No. 116, 118, 120 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by property of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla being the property first above described and on or towards the South by the house of Hyderally Tajbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Aug. 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH ASBESTOS TAPE AND MILLBOARD ENGLISH FLAX CANVAS AND RUBBER LINED HOSE, "EOS" GAS MAKING PLANT AND G. IRON TANK PLATES, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Roome, by order of the Officers concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

12 Rolls of English Asbestos tape and 6 sheets millboard, English flax canvas and rubber lined hose, "Eos" gas making plant, galvanised iron tank plates, circular saw, etc.

2 cases Aniline Salt English quality about 1,330 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT PANS.

Suit No. 697 of 1911.

Chand Ebrahim and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Fatmaboo, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madon, Special Commissioners, appointed in the above suit by an order, dated 2nd October, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort near the Great Western Hotel, the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or salt pans called Meerza Devicha Kotta, situate at Mowjay Aneek at Trombay in Taluka of Salsette and Collectorate of Thana and containing by admeasurement thirty-six and three-fourth bighas and three and three-fourth pands and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Khar and beyond that by the village of Wasee, on or towards the West by a water channel, on or towards the North also by a water channel and beyond by Salt Pans belonging to Fram-Jee Parsee and on or towards the South by Salt Pans of Chinchpogly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office No. 23 Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1917.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

REGISTERED CAPITAL RS. 1,25,000.

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with the presidentship of Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, (Persian Consulate General)

Authorized issue—120000
Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 20 each,

Payable as follows:—
Rs. 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment.
and the rest in calls of Rs. 4 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Prospectus and Application Forms to the Managing Agents

A. C. M. ENIS & CO.,
Head Office—30, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Office—303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder.
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), OF VERY HIGH CLASS ITALIAN SCULPTURED WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE STATUES OF RICH TASTE, MARBLE AND WOODEN PEDESTALS, BUSTS OF WARRIORS, POETS, AUTHORS AND FIGURES OF ACTRESSES.

On FRIDAY, the 14th September, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Consignees.

Ex. S. S. "LOREDANO," which arrived in Bombay on or about the 21st August.

Consisting of a rare consignment of very high class Italian sculptured white and coloured marble figures of varieties, marble and wooden pedestals, busts of distinguished personages, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the consignment will be on view from Thursday, the 6th September.

Note.—The above figures have been sculptured by a well-known Professor in the Art at Florence.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVANJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed undor competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines; Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU GUJARATI GRADUATES to go to Japan. Apply to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9513

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Shahpura Coronation Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9551

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED STEWARD with GOOD CERTIFICATES to attend the dining table. Apply MANAGER, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 9463

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS as well as a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Cotton Mills. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9552

WANTED in a Hindu Family.—A NURSERY GOVERNESS of any nationality for five children, Ayah kept, must be a vegetarian. Theosophist preferred, good salary. Apply with full particulars, testimonials and terms to Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9560

WANTED—WORKMEN of all kinds for Mesopotamia and East Africa. Also required AGENTS to bring men on good commission. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, Government Contractor, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Sitaram Building, Byculla, Bombay. 9293

WANTED—A CERTIFIED MIDWIFE and NURSE (Indian or Eurasian) for Mombassa B. E. Africa. Apply in person to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 12 a.m. 9500

APPLICATIONS are invited for post of ASSISTANT INSPECTRESS of Schools—Provincial Educational Service—initial pay Rs. 200, Headquarters, Nagpore, from Indian ladies intimately acquainted with Marathi. Applications to be addressed to this office and to contain full information regarding age, caste or creed, educational and professional qualifications, and educational experience. Copies of testimonials to be submitted. ARTHUR MAYHEW, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpore. Dated Nagpore, the 25th August, 1917. 9516

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CINEMA OPERATOR for a first class theatre in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9538

WANTED at once for abroad four good ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Pay Rs. 100 to 130 p.m. For further particulars apply to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9540

SHORTHAND TYPIST—Required a smart PARSI OPERATOR. Speed 100 words. Salary up to Rs. 100. Apply Messrs. MERWANJEE & SONS, Bullion Brokers, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9550

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for up-country at a good salary. Apply to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9539

WANTED—A GRADUATE, having business experience, as HEAD CLERK for the Indian Broker's Share Exchange, pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp personally with testimonials to SHIVANARAYAN BULDEODAS. 9555

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to take charge of a Mofussil Office, should be a good accountant and organizer. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating terms to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9554

WANTED for the Colaba Sub-Division M. W. S. a qualified PLUMBER, holding a license, issued by the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply GARRISON ENGINEER, Barracks, Bombay. Office of A. C. R. E., Marine Lines. 9543

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES by an old established European firm, in or near Fort. Apply at once to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A. C. SPRING VICTORIA, going very cheap. Apply Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9542

FOR SALE—NASMYTH'S BAILING PRESS FACTORY PLANT, complete two presses 14"t. Box one Engine, one Lancashire boiler, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9541

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI—Fully furnished big HOUSE, Nasik Road, four bed-rooms, twelve double beds, two kitchens, outhouses, &c. For particulars apply NUSSERWANJI & SON, House Agent, Deolali. 9536

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGALOW, "SEA-VIEW," with Electric Lights, at Warden Road, opposite Battery. Apply to Mr. MATHURADAS MUNJE, Jariwalla Mansion, Hughes Road, Bombay. 9537

TO LET.—Commodious, well situated BUNGALOW at Anstey Road, Altamount Road, with E. L. and modern conveniences, overlooking sea. Apply "S." 361, Hornby Road. 9450

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

TO BE LET—AT ANDHERI, Murzbanabad Road from 1st October, a spacious storeyed Bungalow MOUNT PLEASANT standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens extensive compound and wells. Commanding grand views on all sides. Five minutes' walk from station. Rent monthly Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 9498

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs MULRAJ KHATAO and MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAO have by mutual consent retired from the firm of Khatao Makanji & Co., agents to the Khattau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as from the 29th July, 1917. The business of the said agency will in future be carried on by Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau and Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, under the same style of KHATAO MAKANJI & Co.

MULRAJ KHATAU,
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS,
TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS,
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9545

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO and TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO have by mutual consent retired from the firm of Khatau Makanji & Co. agents to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., as from the 29th July, 1917. The business of the said agency will in future be carried on by Mr. Mulraj Khatau and his son Mr Morarji Mulraj Khatau under the style or firm name of Mulraj Khatau & Co.

MULRAJ KHATAU,
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS,
TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS,
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9546

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 17th September, at 7 p.m.

J. H. HARDIE,
B. D. BARNES,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

9547

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the RACE COURSE, POONA, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd September, 1917.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1917.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

By Order.
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

9548

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office: No. 2, 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from MONDAY, the Third day of September, 1917, to SATURDAY, the Eighth day of September, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

9549

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office: No. 2, 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from MONDAY, the Third day of September, 1917, to SATURDAY, the Eighth day of September, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

9553

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised MR. BOMANJEE ABERJEE ENGINEER to sign Per Procuration the name of our firm as AGENTS of THE TEXTILE MFG. CO. LTD. also as AGENTS of THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. CO. LTD., and for our general business wherever it is necessary to sign our name.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1917. 9479

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED.

RIGHT of removal of Gypsum (Selenite) yielding plaster of Paris, and CALCITE, and WHITE, RED, YELLOW EARTH, (ochres), suitable for pottery and paints, within the limits of the Nawanagar State. Apply stating terms not later than the 19th September, 1917, to

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

9509

GARNETS FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for JAIPUR GARNETS—red, violet, deep red of different grades and of the approximate total weight of twelve hundred tolas, the property of E. G. Fulep, a hostile firm in liquidation. Goods can be inspected at the undersigned's office. Offers will be received by the undersigned up to 14th September, 1917.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th August, 1917. 9510

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street, in 2nd Cooper Street, between Chimna Butcher and Khoja Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 544 6/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 340, New No. 7623, Old Survey Nos. 1189-1190 and New Survey No. 4513 and bounded on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Jehangir Bezonji, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street, on or towards the North by the Second Cooper Street and on or towards the South by the First Cooper Street, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7928 and 7944 and Street Nos. 15-31; 91-93; 2-16; 18; 85-89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOSHI UKA BALDEO, of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Champa Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MANMOHANDAS JAMNADAS and MAYASHNKER JAISHANKER, the 1st Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and 2nd Girnara Brahmin, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay two of the surviving Executors named in the last Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of August, 1917.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

9561.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO'S SEASON
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
STANLEY HOUGHTON'S LANCASHIRE PLAY:
"THE YOUNGER GENERATION"
The story of a family's rebellion against the narrow-minded Puritanism of their father and mother. It is full of humour and a great success in London.
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT.
W. J. Lock's Charming Play:
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
Popular wherever played; a wonderful night's entertainment.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
The jolly American Comedy:
"THE BOOMERANG"
The story of love and a Doctor.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 5 P.M.
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
Boxes from Rs. 12 upwards.
NEXT WEEK'S PLAYS,
MONDAY
"MILESTONES"
The great three-generations play.
TUESDAY
The brilliant Comedy:
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
Booking at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturday till 1 p.m.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
"ASHES"
"A WIFE'S FOLLY"
"WHY, UNCLE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Picture Theatre Par Excellence.
To-day at 6-30, 8-30, 10 p.m.
THIS WEEK A MAGNIFICENT BROADWAY STAR FEATURE
"Mr. Barnes of New York"
A comedy drama in 4 acts adapted from the well-known play and novel by Archibald Clavering Gunter.
PHOTOGRAPHED AND PRODUCED BY THE VITAGRAPH CO., LD.
"Mr. Barnes of New York." The book and the play by Archibald Clavering Gunter made a decided sensation when produced in the 80's and the photoplay has scored an even greater success because many scenes in the book which cannot be produced on the stage lend themselves admirably to Motion Picture Photography.
"Mr. Barnes of New York." The cast presented in this great story of a Vendetta is an ideal one headed by the famous screen artist.
Mr. Maurice Costello who in the star role of Mr. Barnes of New York sustains the reputation he has justly achieved as an International Photo-Drama Artist. In addition
LUKE RANK IMPERSONATOR:—PATHE'S GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY. 5 P.M.
TO-NIGHT.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
FEATURING PEARL WHITE.
A MILITARY PHOTOPLAY UNMASKING AMERICA'S SECRET FOES.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LUKE'S LOST LIBERTY"
Comic
"UNCOMMON INSECTS"
Scientific.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

THE GAYEST GALA NIGHT OF THE YEAR!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
os tbe Present
GAIETY ARTISTS
will Present
AN ALL VAUDEVILLE BILL
As in a
LONDON MUSIC HALL
In a repertoire of Songs
which will be
Hummed and Whistled throughout Bombay
LA PETITE LILLA
The little lady with a big voice
In tuneful Popular Melodies
XAIDA STELLA
The Australian Vesta Tilley in several
LATEST LONDON HITS
QUEENIE LLOYD
The Cuto Kid and the talk of all
Bombay in well known Success.
C. MORRIS
In select Songs and delightful Dances.
ROSIE CASTELLO
In a number of Patriotic Songs.
PEGGY CASTELLO
The Ball-room Dancer
By Special Request
FROLICS IN FROCLAND
By
ZEEO (The only lady Frog)
Assisted by
XAIDA AND TOOTS
The little Dragon Fly
In addition to above Colossal Varieties.
Will Present
THE GAIETY CO
A MUSICAL FARCICAL SKETCH
"DOCTOR CUT 'EM UP"
Rollon To-night at 6-30, & 10 p.m.
Special Cinema show to-night at 8-30.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
THE WALTZ DREAM
FRIDAY 31st
THEODORE & CO.
SATURDAY 1ST.
THE MERRY WIDOW
SUNDAY 2ND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Half Price Matinee at 5. p.m.
HIGH JINKS
NEXT MONDAY 3rd SEPT.
WOLSELEY CHARLES FAMOUS COMPANY
THE "SCAMPS"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m daily.
Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
Pathe Presents
"THE DUNGEON OF DESPAIR"
A Thrilling 3 Act Drama.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER.
Over the Phone.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Unavoidably postponed until September 19th, 20th & 21st at 9-30 p. m.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

and an interpretation of the

"RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM"

by Mrs. E. V. WATSON

in aid of

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY

under the patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

Music arranged by

PROFESSOR DAWSON.

60 PERFORMERS.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

from August 28.

CONSUMPTIVES

I can PROVE that my remedy kills T. B. and heals cavities and has cured a leading Government official in six months.

Civil Surgeon's last report.—"He is not suffering from any sign of tubercle, and he has gained weight, and I think he will soon go down to work" (N B.—Resumed duty last April).

Doctor writes:—"This is really a record of which you may be rightly proud. I hope you will take upon yourself to publish a report of all such cases."

Delhi Doctor writes:—"I shall thank you to send your medicine per V. P. P. to the following address."

Sanatorium Doctor writes:—"This is indeed an established institution to give a fair trial of the efficacy of the medicine."

Dr. writes (advanced stage):—"Steady progress, my wife can now sew and write letters."

Civil Surgeon convinced, 13th August, 1917:—"She steadily put on weight (about 8 lbs. in 30 days) and when examined by the Civil Surgeon after a month's trial, he found her lungs almost well and strongly advised her to continue your treatment."

Government Official:—"Your remedy has worked such a marvellous change in me."

Singapore Patient:—"I have handed your circular to my Doctor here, urging him to recommend as many as he possibly can on my personal experience."

Secunderabad.—"We have heard much of your cure from people living in the Kistna District.

Lately a gentleman by the name of—wrote recommending your cure of THE ONLY CURE for this malady. We have every confidence in it."

Punjab.—"The marvellous change your treatment has done."

Simla:—"I have just heard from an old pupil of ours that her husband has been completely cured by taking some powder which I understand has been prescribed by you for tuberculosis. I know he was very ill and has been quite cured."

Another from Simla:—"I hear you have caused MOST WONDERFUL CURES."

Convincing proofs from—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

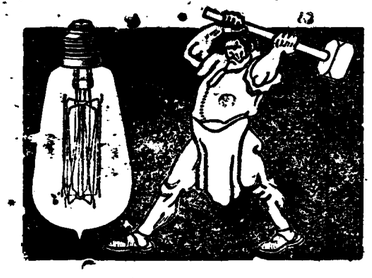
Chaplain,

76, LAMINGTON ROAD,

Opposite Lal Chimney, BOMBAY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importers:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August, 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" Imports	35,000
Mid. Americans	18.49+10
Egyptian F.G.F.	29.50—50
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	22.03+30
Jan.	22.15+30
Mar.	22.28+23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, August 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Aug.	17.25	
Aug.-Sept.	16.92	
Sept.-Oct.	16.62	
Oct.-Nov.	16.20	
Nov.-Dec.	15.80	
Dec.-Jan.	15.65	
Jan.-Feb.	15.55	+10
Feb.-Mar.	15.48	
Mar.-April.	15.37	
April-May.	15.29	
May-June.	15.21	
June-July.	15.13	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, August 28th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price	
Oct	22.65	+25
Nov.	22.99	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, August 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.85	
" " Fully Good	15.10	
" " Fine	15.35	
" No 1 Oomra Good	16.25	
" " " Fully Good	16.60	+10
" " " Fine	16.85	
" Broach Good	17.09	
" " Fully Good	17.87	
" " Fine	18.05	

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 27th.

Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3-½%	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.43

WAR LOANS.

London, August 27th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 27th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary Aug Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Trading lower	600
Linseed Small grains Aug.-Sept Paid	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Paid	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The bazaar quotation this morning for Good Broach April was Rs. 442 and there were sellers on Association terms at this rate. The Marwadi bazaar opened very late owing to a meeting having been held in connection with cotton business, and nothing was done until the bazaar opened at Colaba. On Association terms business was reported in Fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 340. At Colaba the bazaar opened a Rs. 448 for Good Broach, it being reported that New York yesterday closed 36 points higher. At the close the tone was easier rates being as under.

There has been some enquiry for Berar styles ready, but otherwise the market was quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.	376
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.	440
Good H.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.	426
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.	470
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.	490
Good M.G.	Aug.-Sept.	474

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	446
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	420
" Khandeish	"	404
" Muthia	"	335
" Bengal	"	355
Fully Good Bengal	"	342

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	450
Bengal Fully good	Jan.	345

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	376	366	354			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	376	366	354			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				470		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				487		"
M. G. Westerns				440	426	"
H.G. Westerns.				439	416	"
M.G. Coompta				483	469	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			500	485		"
M.G. Dhrangadra			496	481		"
H.G. Bagalkot				442		"
M.G. Bijapur				442		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th August:—

Cotton	5,115 bales
Wheat	9,824 cwts.
Linseed	13,839 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	328 "
Gingellyseed	3 "
Poppyseed	300 "
Groundnuts	5,328 "
Cottonseed	3,606 "
Rice	20,614 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	521 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,267 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	64 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD. Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 29th Aug., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)		357	345		1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M.G.)	375	365	350		Ready
		365	350		Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		351			1/25th Jan. 18
Khaudesh (M.G.)		403	396		1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)		423			1/25th Jan. 18
Anthni Miraj				470	Ready
Broach (M.G.)				447	1/25th Apl. 18
Kadi Viramgam			495	460	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)		388			1/25th Jan. 18
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)				445	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar				467	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)				440	Ready
Western(H.G.)				436	Ready
Compta (M.G.)				483	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, August 20th—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	41 8 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Thin	6 15 0	7 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	0 2 0
" Black	38 0 0	0 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	0 4 0
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6 0	3
" Sept. Contract	6 1 0	
Linseed May	6 14 3	
" Sept. Contract	7 11 0	

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The silver market declined due to speculative sales.

Bar Gold, 25-15.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 16-1.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 97-12.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 98.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are as follows and in spite of the rise of 3 farthings in the Sterling rates, banks are buying still against cover only.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 11/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 193½.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 327½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 159.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant. 95.
Warrant. 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 67.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras. 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak on account of the rise in exchange rates, but soon recovered on profit taking and bulls buying.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,780 to 1,800, and closed at 1,795. Madhavjees from 2,200 to 2,235 and closed at 2,220, Fazulbhoys from 790 to 805, and closed at 800, Crescents from 235 to 237/8 and closed at 236¾, Currimbhoys from 330 to 337/8, Indian Bleechings from 237/8, to 242/8, and Pearls from 502/8 to 517/8, and closed at 512/8 and Shapurji from 122/8 to 125.

Bombay United declined to 712/8, Bradbury to 490, Century to 537/8, Nagpurs to 2,385, Kohinoor to 810, New Greats to 307/5 and Swadeshis to 1,790.

Tata Iron ordinary shares, declined to 278/12, and deferreds (Old) improved to 1,340, and New deferreds improved to 312/8, and Katni ordinary declined to 270, and deferreds improved to 1,320, and Shivrajpurs declined to 54.

Alcock Ashdown declined to 1,027/8, British Burma Petroleum improved to 7/15, Bombay Steam declined to 237/8, and Tata Hydro improved to 1,170. The market closed fairly steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

There was considerable activity in the market for jute mill shares at the opening and a fair volume of business was reported at steady rates which subsequently gave way to some extent on a drop in prices being reported from gunny market and an easier tone prevailed with some recoveries recorded but not extending to whole area covered, certain shares being difficult to secure and maintaining their position. Coal shares were not inquired for and industrials changed hands at full rates. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 512; 515; Auckland (ord) 305, 302, 297, 295, 299; Barnagore (ord) 97, 98; Belvedere (ord) 495, 498, 488; Budge Budge (ord) 476, 478 s.l.; Clive (ord) 179-8, 183, 182 x.d.; Dalhousie (ord) 420, 422-8; Delta (ord) 473; Empire (ord 46-8, 46 to 47-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 610, 615, 600; Fort William (ord) 202, Howrah (ord) 413, 418, 407, 411; Kamarhatty (ord) 426 to 445, 438, 435; Kankinarah (ord) 550, 560, 564 s.l.; Kelvin (ord) 610; Kinnison ord) 755, 764; Lawrence (ord) 397; Naihati (ord) 353, 363; National (ord) 320, 322; New Central (ord) 444; Northbrook (ord) 40 to 41, 40-12; Reliance (ord) 395, 400; Standard (ord) 395, 400; Union (ord) 605.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 101; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 124; Bukit Jelotong Rubber 0.95; Calcutta Tramways 102, 103; Calcutta Ice 14 x.d.; Dunbar Cotton 32 s.l; Great India Phosphate 7 to 8 p; Jeram Rubber 1.90; Kluang Rubber 9-12; Kumardhubi Engineering (old) 37-8, 37-12; (new) 35-4, 35-8; Pantai Rubber 1.95; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 3-12 p; Russa Engineering (old) 212; Titaghur Paper (ord) 224, 227, 218.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4 to 66 8 and small lots were done at Rs. 63-12 to 69.

WHY OUR YOUNG MEN DIE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one who has been labouring these ten years to enlighten his countrymen on the great problems of good health in the true spirit of an apostle, I request you to extend to me the hospitality of your columns that I may represent briefly my views concerning the premature deaths of our educated young Indians. The present system of university education is emasculating the youth of the country. Add to this our system of early marriages, our extreme poverty, our one-sided system of university education and culture which is neglecting the care of the body, as if God has not given us muscles, nerves and bodies subjected to exquisite pains as pleasures,—all these as you have so ably pointed out in your leader are doubtless responsible for this sad state of the health of young Indians. Our ablest and most illustrious thinkers, statesmen, patriots and reformers, men of exceptional abilities in their various spheres of activity, men whose heads are so full of gigantic schemes for the reconstruction of our social fabric or for India's uplift in general are utter strangers to those methods and processes, which harden their constitutions, enable them to defy the attacks of disease and prolong their lives. The best of our educated Indians, the flower and hope of the nation are leaving us just at a time when they are entering the threshold of active life or are beginning to be useful to the country. The student world of to-day, the rising generation to whom will be entrusted, let us hope, the task of governing their native land, present a spectacle too sad to behold. So many of our young men of finished education in the full bloom of their youth are being snatched away. The increasing death-rate of India cannot be merely put down to the illiteracy of the masses, for do we not find diabetes and consumption laying their hands on our most cultured Indians? This question attracted the attention of the late Ranade, who, himself, died prematurely, when he was thinking of serving the Motherland exclusively on his retirement from the Bench. His distinguished disciple the late Mr. Gokhale who served his country with such unequalled ardour and wealth of talent was cut off in the very prime of his manhood. When such distinguished patriots, finest workers and noblest champions of India's cause are dying prematurely, when we see our student population presenting the sight of a race of young men yet in their teens, bespectacled, diseased, degenerate, emasculated, fast going down the path of physical perdition, is it not our sacred duty to investigate into the causes of their decline can any one of us look upon this aspect of our national life with equanimity and yet call himself a patriot, a true son of the Motherland?

You have rightly pointed out that early marriage is seriously undermining the health of young India, but there are causes still deeper, still graver which are ruining our physique in a still greater degree. Our social reformers have been harping on the topic of early marriages as destructive and ruinous, but what shall we say about the present day habits of life which the Indians have been borrowing from the Westerner? What shall we say about his four and five meal a day system, about coffee and tea-drinking, about the smoking of cigarettes and drinking of aerated waters which the long-lived orthodox Hindu of the last generation dared not touch even? Our old pious grandfathers and grandmothers, who still cling to this earth with an admirable tenacity of life, were utter strangers to modern methods of eating, drinking and smoking. And yet coffee and tea-drinking, the smoking of cigarettes are all considered to be harmless and innocent delight of the human palate; this poisonous rubbish is offered everywhere even Hindu homes of the present day as tokens of hospitality; they have become indispensable in fashionable circles; no dinner, no social gathering of any importance organized by educated Indians is complete without these.

Dear Mr. Editor, we have now lost the simplicity of our forefathers, who lived on one meal a day grew long beards, wore the simple dress, lived to a good old age, and, who, in point of intellectual gifts and feats of memory, can hardly be surpassed by even the brightest of the products of our modern universities. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the founder of the richest and most magnificent water-cure sanitarium in America, the sturdiest foodreformer of the American nation, of eminent international scientific fame, wrote to me some time back,

"From what I have learned I judge the people of India are in some respects in advance of those of this country, especially in the simplicity of their mode of life. In this country we are all too much addicted to the use of luxuries which are in the highest degree harmful, but we are learning the injury which is done by these erroneous habits and are by degrees coming to appreciate more, and more the importance of following natural modes of life."

Alas, that simplicity of our life is now fast disappearing, and when Europe and America are opening their eyes to the disastrous influence of these pernicious habits of life, we in the East, descendants of a great race are adopting what Europe and America are discarding under the influence of enlightened opinion and teaching. The one great remedy for stemming the tide of our physical decline is to cultivate the simple and abstemious life once again, so to influence the student population as well as the leaders of public opinion in India as to discard all harmful habits and practices, to arouse in them a desire for physical perfection, grace and beauty which only clean and simple habits of life can win for us.

The doctors, our health gurus of the present day, our professors and schoolmasters who can so largely mould the destinies of a nation, and even our political leaders who are aspiring for the glorious freedom for the Motherland, should all discard these habits of life and once again lead the simple life. But it is to be regretted very much that these very fountain heads from which young India is striving to draw its inspiration are not exempt from these harmful habits.

I cannot better wind up this letter than by quoting from Dr. Traill, M.D., America's great hydropathist,

"The nervines, as tea and coffee, tobacco and opium are fast undermining the stamina of human constitutions all over the civilized world. The worst bane of our country is tobacco. Its use is rapidly increasing among the young men and boys of this country contaminating their instincts, depraving their passions, poisoning their life-blood, wasting away their vitality, deteriorating their whole organism, checking their development and rendering them gross, filthy, sensual and imbecile. And the medical profession I am sorry to say, teach and commend by their theories, examples and practices, the doctrines that lead directly and necessarily to liquor-drinking and tobacco-using. They mistake stimulation for nutrition and under this delusion they are leading the world into ways of drunkenness, sensuality and all their ruinous consequences."

The health of individuals as well as the prosperity of nations so largely depends on what we eat and what we drink, and in the spread of food-reform only lies the remedy for the deplorable physical decline and premature deaths of educated young Indians.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. KRISHNA RAO,
Nature Cure Missionary.

Old Small Causes Court Building,
Princess Street, Bombay.

PARSIS AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday "A Parsi" appeals to all loyal subjects especially the Parsis whose very existence, social and political depends on the British Rule, to counteract "the present Home Rule movement. Does he know that India with Home Rule will be a part of the British Empire? The Parsis came to India about thirteen hundred years ago and they owe their present existence far more to the Hindus and Mahomedans than the English. They advanced and prospered under the British Rule on account of their adaptability and other good qualities. It is because of these qualities that they are elected in such large proportions to the existing representative bodies in India. What ground is there to fear the extinction of the community by the granting of Home Rule to India? Even assuming that the community may possibly cease to exist if Home Rule were granted to India, would it not be the acme of selfishness to demand the withholding of just rights and reforms from 20 crores of people because they "might be" detrimental to one lakh? Well might your correspondent appeal to the Allies not to wage a righteous war against the Central Powers because the heavy cannonade might destroy the hills of France!

Your correspondent trumpets forth a call to rally round the Government as against the agitators. He seems to mean by the Government the bureaucrats and the repressionists. The Home Rulers are as much loyal, subjects of the Crown as the so-called "moderate and loyal". They are Home Rulers because they are loyal to the true principles of British Rule as against the un-British methods of the bureaucrats in India, because they are anxious for the growth and stability of the British Empire which, they believe, are undermined by the irresponsible bureaucrats in India. Let the so-called "moderate and loyal" rally on their knees round the bureaucrats because it is bureaucracy that is opposed to Home Rule.

Your correspondent has a peculiar notion of leadership! India's best and greatest men of all denominations, liberal as well as conservatives, radicals as well as moderates, have spoken but with one voice. Even the dissentient voices of the Raja of Bobilli and the Rao Saheb of——(I forget the name of the place in the U. P.) have been heard. Yet your correspondent's leaders remain unheard. Are they voiceless? Where are they? Are they to be found in toy-shops?—Yours, etc.

R. M. ALPAIWALLA.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following in any issue of your esteemed paper.

I have read with very great interest Mr. Nouzer Marzban's letter on "Parsis and Home Rule" appearing in your issue of today's date.

I quite agree with Mr. Marzban when he says that we Parsis cannot now call ourselves foreigners, when we have made India our Home for the last several hundred years. If India has given shelter to Parsis for 1,200 long years every Parsi should well be proud to call himself an Indian and help this glorious country to attain a prominent position amongst the nations of the world.

I do not see why Parsis should desist from joining the Home Rule League which works for the welfare of our dear country, on peaceful and entirely law abiding methods.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM C. NAZIR.

Hakim's House,
Dhobi Talao, Aug. 23.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that one of the recent pronouncements of Dastur Darab, asking the Parsis to keep aloof from politics, has caused a great stir in the community.

We do not wish, sir, to quarrel with Dastur Darab's personal views. He is perfectly justified in holding any views he likes, but we certainly object to a Dastur coming forward in the name of the community to preach the gospel of isolation and selfishness. Who gave the learned Dastur the authority to speak in the name of the community? He is greatly mistaken if he thinks that the educated Parsis of the present generation take any notice of his irresponsible twaddle. Does he really understand the mischief he is causing to the reputation of the Parsis as a community by asking his co-religionists to keep aloof from all public activities in this country?

Sir, we owe our present position entirely to our catholic spirit, and to our participation in the general and wider interests of the country.

It is quite possible, sir, that we may not agree with the policy adopted or methods employed by the Home Rule League to attain its destined goal. But let the learned Dastur remember that every educated Parsi cherishes in his heart of hearts the ideal of self-government within the Empire, and let him also bear in mind that the political conscience of his community is now awakened, and any attempt to stifle its voice will be met with the silent contempt it deserves.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. T.

Khetwadi Main Road,
Small Causes Court,
Aug. 27.

SOLDIERS AND THE W. I. T. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is evident that "War Shirker" wrote about employment of soldiers by the W. I. T. C. without making sure of his facts.

A glance at the medal ribbons worn by the majority of these men will prove the absurdity of his assertion that they have never been on active service.

Does "War Shirker" know that a soldier's time is usually his own after midday in India?

Does he so greatly object to a soldier's adding to his small wage by accepting remunerative employment in his spare time with his C. O.'s consent

In conclusion does he mean his *Nom de Plume* to be taken literally. If so he is not at all in position to charge others with shirking. Yours etc.,

ONE OF THE EMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th August 1917, under the heading of Employment of Soldiers by the W.I.T.C., I noticed that some individual who apparently is covetous of the few extra rupees that these soldiers earn. I wonder was he attempting to make publicity of his "Nom-de-plume?" I further wonder is he aware that the majority of the said soldiers have been on service and could he say the same for himself—as Wednesday was not a Government holiday I still wonder why he, as a civilian or a pensioner was attending the races? Probably his "Nom-de-plume" again is the answer as surely he could find some war work to keep him from the races and is he still further aware that if he can afford the time to attend the races that he (such as he is) can reasonably understand that the new Empire of Soldiers can afford to allow her Soldier Sons as well as her Civilian ones to have a little recreation. To put the matter in a nutshell:—Did he apply for a job and fail to get one? Further is not the W.I.T.C., to be commended for the very fact that they are employing soldiers who have answered the Empire's call and can wear khaki and if this "War Shirker" is a pensioner or a civilian, I take it that he should have used common sense (which he did not) in-as-much that no soldier can shirk war. But he simply obeys orders which infers that he even cannot volunteer now-a-days or go to any of the fronts without being sent by an authorized person.—Yours, etc.

K. P. W.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

60-16—179-15.—Madh K & Ch. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v. Birdichand Auraj a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

23-17—1137-14.—Mulla and M. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld and ors, Kanga and S. Part Heard.

S C Ct. 24-17—485-18503-16.—Payne and Co., Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v. Mohanlal Naravendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co.

26-17.—558-03.—Rustomji & G. Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H & Co.

63-16—1402-14.—Ardesir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D & Co., Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65-16—191-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harjivan Jaichand and ors v. Messrs S Narayen & Co., a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15.—D J Mantri, Vishvanath Kushaba Teli v. Taher & Co., a firm Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. SHORT CAUSES.

S C Ct. 124-4518-16.—Manecklal and Co., Bai Moughibai widow v. Doogersey Lakhmidas and anr, Ard H D & Co., Madh K & Ch, Part Heard.

303-16.—Motichand & D. The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ld v. Charu Chandra Mitra, Daph F & D.

123-17.—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotams and ors v. Ratanbai widow and anr, N C Dalal, Little and Co.

552-17.—Purnanand & Co., Bhullaji Fatteji & Co. a firm v. Takar Khatao Liladhar a firm, Matubhai J & M.

S C Ct. 361-12365-17.—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Dherajlal v. Dharamsey Meghji, Chitnis M & M.

443-17.—Sunderdas & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsey & Co., a firm v. The Chanda Coal Prespecting Syndicate Ld and anr, Judah and S.

450-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Shamlal Sukhanand and ors v. Tejpal Jamnadas, Vachha & Co.

1220-15.—Sham M & H. Nemchand Manecklchand & ors v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N & Co., Ard H D & Co.

1004-16.—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Manecklchand & ors, Sh M & H, Ragh N & Co.

1009-16.—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Manecklchand & ors, Sh M & H, Moti & D, Ragh N & Co.

124-17.—Surajmal & Co., Jamatmal Harnath v. Khuba Mangala.

151-17.—Matu J & M. Hiralal Girdharlal & ors v. Tribhowandas Kishoredas & anr, Bhai K & G.

395-17.—Sm B & Co., Oomabai widow v. Manjulabai widow & anr, Judah & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Shroyer & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1414-14.—Jehangir M & S, Ebrahim Esmail v. Hamabai widow, Matu J & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

46-17.—Solveyor & Co., Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman and ors, Rustomji & G, Nanu H and Co.

614-16.—Rustomji & G. Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors, Captain and V, Nanu H & Co.

423-17.—Dubash & Co., Dhondoo Rama v. The New Bombay Bleaching and Dyeing & Mfg. Co., a firm, Madh M & Ch.

114-17.—Dastur & Co., Bhagilal Sewakram v. Sha Nathubhai Gulachand & ors, Bh K & G, Dastur & Co.

1143-14.—Payne & Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E. F. Nicholson.

199-17.—M B Chothia Fatmabai widow v. Fatmabai widow & anr, Mal M R & Co., Payne & Co.

1224-16.—Maneck D & Co., (for a pauper), Jafferji Jivanji v. Bai Ratanbai widow, Mirza M & M.

433-17.—Bhimji & Co., Cullianji Coodhanji v. Punjabi Gopinath Ramsaran a firm, Vachha & Co.

777-15.—Unwalla P & P, Savleram Dhondiba Harde v. Kondabai widow & ors, Manch & M, Nadirsha & D, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct 142-17221-16.—Madhavji K & Ch, Bai Laxmibai widow v. Bai Gorebai, Motichand & D.

357-17.—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr, Motilal Gulabbhai & Co., a firm, Edge G W & Co.

925-16.—C P Cunha Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak v. Gokal Vasudeo Potdar & anr, Judah & Solomon.

13-17.—Amin & Desai, Sakribhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal & Co.

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JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENCE.

INDIA OFFICE AND THE WAR.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ADVANCE TO BAGDAD.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

Another criticism that had been suggested in some quarters, though it found no support from the Commission, was connected with the criticisms made of the other telegram, of the omission of words from which I have already indicated. If members would look at the telegram as printed they would see that there were blanks in it. The phrase, "We are therefore in great need of a striking success in the East," broke off abruptly. That was on page 24, and on these two sentences, mutilated in the Report of the Commission, people had thought it decent in the Press outside to rest a charge against his hon. friend, the late Prime Minister, and his colleagues, dishonouring to the meanest man, a charge that they, for political considerations which affected their own positions, because they were heeding great success to restore the shattered fortunes of the Government, deliberately sent men on a hozardous gamble. (Cheers.) The House had, he thought, quite made up its mind that it was not going to hang anyone on the Report of this Commission. (Cheers.) (An hon. member: "The journalists.") To show the House that no man could be safely charged on the mere passages which for other purposes the Commission had included in their Reports, he would read to them this telegram as it ran in the original, paraphrased, of course, but filling in the gaps left in the Report of the Commission. "They" (that is, the War Office) "think Bagdad can be easily taken and held for some time, but that it may become untenable later. At the present moment it seems that the German attempt to break through to Constantinople will succeed, and our position and prospects in Gallipoli are most uncertain." Here was a blank, which he would fill. It would seem that Persia is drifting into war on the side of our enemies. The Arabs are wavering and will probably join the Turks unless we can offer them a great inducement. We are therefore in need of a striking success in the East, both to prevent Persia being carried away and to secure the support of the Arabs." He admitted the great difficulty in which the Commission was placed. He himself had hesitated long before filling in the gaps, but there were times when no choise was left. (Hear, hear.) When excisions were made that lost themselves to gross charges against the honour of public men, and when the country was told in consequence of these excisions that Ministers from any party, or however chosen, gambled in the lives of soldiers to restore their political fortunes, it became necessary to take the risk and to supply the words that were missing. (Cheers.)

Lord Hugh Cecil: I am sure the right hon. gentleman does not mean to suggest that the Commission intended to impute this conduct to Ministers.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had expressly said not. He begged the House throughout to distinguish, as his noble friend asked them to do, between what the Commission had said and what they were said to have said by other and more irresponsible people.

FORWARD MOVEMENT DEFENDED.

The House would see that all the preoccupations of the Cabinet were entirely in the East, where they had to face the possibility of a new conflagration spreading from Constantinople to the very frontiers of India itself. Those were considerations which it was not only their right but their bounden duty to take into account and it would have been criminal in them to have neglected to do so.

The House was now in a position to measure the information in possession of the Goernment, and would see what was precisely the question which they had to decide. The General Officer in Command at Mesopotamia had suggested he was in a position to open the road to Bagdad, which was of the highest military importance apart from any political considerations, and he could see no military excuse against letting slip such an opportunity. The Government of India concurred in his view, holding that he was in the best position to judge as to the troops he required. There can be no question of the capture of Bagdad. Such a success might be, and looked as if it would be at that time, a decisive factor in preserving peace in the Middle East, and up to and on the Indian frontier. The Cabinet were told by every military adviser whom they consulted that the operation was perfectly feasible. No one of those authorities questioned the sufficiency of the force under Sir John Nixon's orders for the purpose, nor was any doubt suggested as to the capacity of his supply and transport departments to sustain the operations. The problem, therefore, the Cabinet had to consider was whether the possibility of an eventual withdrawal outweighed the advantages of an immediate and apparently assured success. They decided that it did not, and after ascertaining that the Government of Inia concurred in this view, the orders by his Majesty's Government for the advance were issued by him as Secretary of State.

The Commission, reporting after the event and with all the knowledge now available, had said that this was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculation, attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation. He must pause for one moment to observe that, speaking of the battle of Ctesiphon, they had said that the manner in which the troops fought did not indicate any lack of morale. The troops apparently recovered from the fatigue referred to by the Commission at an earlier date. The Commission had before them a private letter from Sir John Nixon to the Viceroy, which, as far as he was aware, was in the possession of the Viceroy, certainly not in the possession of himself (Mr. Chamberlain) at the time the orders for the advance were given. The only information his Majesty's Government had as to the condition of the troops was a telegram from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, after the occupation of Kut, that the health and spirits of the troops were excellent.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Commission, describing the operation in the words he had quoted, had distributed the responsibility among all concerned, General Nixon, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Military Secretary to the India Office, the Secretary of State for India, and the War Committee of the Cabinet. It was true that they had gone on to say that the War Committee and the Secretary of State—and they might have also said, for it was true, the Viceroy of India also—acted upon the opinion of their expert military advisers; but they added that as long as the systtm of departmental adminstration existed in this country, those who were political heads of the departments in the time of war, whether civilian or military, could not be entirtly immune from the consequences of their own actions, as they had the option and the power to accept or reject the advice of their expert subordinates. He did not for a moment dispute the accuracy of that statement, but he would ask the House to consider what the Commission would have said if the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and the members of the Cabinet Committee, instead of accepting the unanimous advice of their military experts on a military question had done the reverse, if they had overridden that advice on a military issue, and had set up their own opinions in opposition to those of the General Officer on the spot—"Trust the man on the spot"—the Commander-in-Chief in India and the combined General Staffs at home. (Hear, hear.) The Government would not for one mament have thought of giving orders for the advance if they had not been satisfied by the concurrence of military testimony that it was on military grounds alone a proper operation.

The political considerations to which reference had been made were, as he had shown, those connected with the situation in Persia, the pressure exercised upon Afghanistan, the situation on the Indian frontier, the peace of our Indian dominion, and of the whole of the Central East. The operation was tried and failed. He did not wish to excuse any miscalculations for which he might have the responsibility, but he ventured to say that viewed, as they had to view it, before the event, the operation could not have been as foolish or as rash an undertaking as the Commission now found it to be, since success was considered certain by every military authority who could be consulted, and the Commissioners themselves had recalled that had it not been for the reinforcements which reached the Turks before our attack took place it was clear that they would have been defeated. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Nixon himself had told him that the reinforcements which turned the scale arrived only on the day of the battle of Ctesiphon itself. (Hear, hear.)

RIVER TRANSPORT.

He did not think after the announcement he had made, and in view of the further proceedings which were contemplated, the House would expect him to go into the whole question of the supply of transport and equipment. But he had had the honour to hold the high office of Secretary of State, and he hoped he was as jealous for the honour and reputation of those men who had served under him as he was for his own. The Commission had condemned in unsparing terms the Stores Department of the India Office, and the then Director of Stores—not the present holder of the office—and those who were concerned in the ordering of certain paddle boats, certain steamers and barges for the Expeditionary Force. The India Office were not expert shipbuilders and did not possess such among their staff. They had to take advice as to specifications which in themselves were incomplete and could not be put straight into the hands of shipbuilders. They asked the Admiralty and they advised consultation with the naval architect, Sir John Biles. These steamers and barges were designed by him. The Commission had condemned the paddle steamers as unhandy and otherwise unsuitable and they had declared that the barges were a complete failure and were scrapped at heavy loss. It might be thought that before they voiced a verdict of that kind they would have summoned Sir Jihn Biles before them. Would it be believed that from first to last, although they had censured Sir John Biles's design, and held him up to condemnation, they never asked for his evidence, and never heard his defence? (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to go into technical questions of this kind on the floor of the House, but he understood that Sir John Biles was prepared to defend the advice he gave. These steamers were now in us on the river. Sixteen more had been built to Sir John Biles's design for the War Office since they took over the conduct of the campaign. Six of them were already on the river and were doing excellent work. As to the barges he frankly admitted that an error was made. It was corrected as soon as it could be. It was not made without taking great care and without consulting people who were experts in the navigation of the Tigris, but these barges were useful for the purpose for which they were needed. It was not true to say they were perfectly useless and were scrapped. He had asked the War Office to telegraph out the other day and enquire whether they were working and with what results, and whether they had ever been given a fair trial. The answer received was that they were in constant use and were very useful, though not suitable for towage by passenger boats through the narrows. That was not now a serious drawback, and as he had said, they were in full use at the present time.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

He turned from supply and transport to speak for a moment of the hospital arrangements. He could not say one word to excuse or to palliate the horrible breakdown which had occurred. Nearly 18 months ago—15 or 16 months ago at least—before he was in possession of the tithe of the information which was now available, he had said that in his opinion a lamentable and inexcusable breakdown had occurred. From first to last there was no attempt made by him or any member of the Government to pretend that things were going well when they knew that they were going ill, or to hush up any maladministration which had taken place. The Commission had spoken in generous terms of the letters and telegrams which he addressed to the Viceroy on this subject, but they desired to know why he did not send a public despatch at the same time in the year 1915. What was the information which he had in 1915? Ctesiphon was fought at the end of November and Sheikh Saad on January 6. It was after these two actions that the sufferings were greatest, and that great calamities and horrible miscarriages took place. He had searched his papers before going to the Commission, and he could not find that throughout 1915 he had any information except three extracts from letters written by Second-Lieutenant Palmer, Lord Selborne's son, which was sent to him by his father. It was a single letter written by an officer who was killed at Ctesiphon and which reached his family after his death. How could he found a despatch on material such as that? What put him first on the alert was the statement by Lieutenant Palmer that he thought the sanitary arrangements were bad compared with what he had seen in South Africa. He subsequently wrote a letter in which he described a statement he had made in this House on the authority of information received from Mesopotamia as to the supply of comforts for the hospitals at the base as "eyewash." Again he wrote to this officer, and as far as he remembered the officer wrote first. That was all the information he had. He had no conception of a breakdown such as was now known to have taken place. What he was anxious for was to see that all the ordinary precautions had been taken to guard against the special dangers of a tropical climate. He did not know of any shortage of equipment and of personnel, and he was only anxious to take those special precautions which tropical climates might require. It was not until the middle or close of February that information began to reach this country in streams in letters from Mesopotamia showing what awful conditions had prevailed. He did not think there was material there for a despatch. He regretted that the warnings which, in his instance, Lord Hardinge conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief were not sooner acted upon and were not more seriously received. He wrote direct and telegraphed direct to the Viceroy, because he wanted to go direct to the highest authority in India, and not to have it intercepted in the bureau and the reply sent by he know not whom, without the Viceroy or the Commander-in-Chief knowing anything about it. He telegraphed directly a private telegram, because he wanted both those officers to know that the Secretary of State was personally concerned. He telegraphed to Lord Hardinge because he thought in matters of this kind the heart of the civilian was more tender than the heart of a soldier, and that he would be less ready to accept those hardships as the necessary incidents of a campaign. He maintained that he was right, and if the action had followed Lord Hardinge's representations which ought to have followed, at any rate the evils would have been redressed much earlier than they were.

THE "SECRET" TELEGRAMS.

There was only one other subject with which he would deal, and that was his relations with his Counell. The Commission appeared to think that he had acted unconstitutionally or irregularly in not consulting the Council before sending out instructions in regard to these military operations. He had already stated that he acted in this matter as the mouthpiece and on behalf of his Majesty's Government, who had control of the whole of the operations, and who, unlike the India Council, were in possession of all the information bearing upon the subject. The Commission had complained that there were already too many authorities consulted, and as a remedy they had said that after the Cabinet had decided he should have gone back to his Council and asked them, who had none of the information before the Cabinet, whether they wanted all these things done or not. That would be nonsense. If he had marked these telegrams "secret" instead of "private," the whole criticisms of the Commission on the telegrams would have gone. The result would have been exactly the same—they would never have gone before the Council. The result at the other end, however, would have been different. A "secret" telegram in the Indian Service had the technical meaning that it was business on which he was not obliged to consult his Council, and when his order got to the other side there would have been no secrecy about it whatever. He was giving the Viceroy as far as he could not merely the orders of the Cabinet, but the mind of the Cabinet, so that when the Government of India got the orders they should understand them. It was natural, and also necessary, that he should use some form of communication which by reaching the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief directly would give him the greatest security for secrecy and confidential communication. He would tell the House quite frankly that when he used this so-called "private" form of telegram he was not aware that it was the practice of the India Office that private telegrams should be regarded as the personal property of the official who sent or received them and could be carried away by him when he left. Private telegrams were constantly used to convey secret information, directly one to the other and were then made official afterwards by which means they were placed on record. It was always within the competence of the Viceroy at the other end or himself at this end to place any private telegram on public record officially if they wished, but he was not aware of that particular procedure, and he only discovered it by accident on the day Lord Hardinge was leaving India. Had he been aware of it he would have made a number of those telegrams official after they had been sent as private. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry, as the Commission had commented on this practice and suggested, that if it was to prevail legislation was required, that they did not take some evidence as to the practice in the past. He did not pretend for a moment that the Secretary of State at the time of the Boxer rising in China, who happened to be Lord George Hamilton, used private telegrams with anything like the freedom that he had. But he sent the first warning to India to be prepared for an expedition, and orders to move troops, as private telegrams; and he could not discover that on any occasion he consulted the Council before he acted, although he occasionally informed them after he had acted.

A WORD FOR SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

He could not leave the subject without saying a word about the high officials of the Indian Government who had been the mark for every kind of attack and even for most scurrilous abuse in the campaign of invective which had followed upon the publication of the Commission's Report. Among them was Sir William Meyer, the Finance Minister of India; a man who had given long years of service to the Crown, who was trusted by the late Viceroy and also by the present Viceroy, who had piloted the finances of India so far with success through times the anxiety and the difficulty of which few members of this House probably realised and who was now held up to public odium and contempt. Why? Because when the construction of a railway was suggested to him on political, commercial, and military grounds, he said that he did not believe in the commercial success of the railway. He left the Government of India to decide upon the political grounds, and he said that if the Commander-in-Chief thought it necessary for military reasons it must be referred home for the decision of his Majesty's Government. What else could he have done? If it was a military necessity it was not for him to say, but for the military authorities. If it was recommended as a commercial speculation, then he agreed with Sir William Meyer. It was not as good speculation, and, at any rate, it was not a time for building commercial railways in Mesopotamia or elsewhere.

The task of a Finance Minister was never an easy one in any country. Everyone knew that the Finance Minister was bound to question financial propositions that were put before him. If he accepted them all any country in the world would be bankrupt. But if by error of judgment he refused to meet what in the opinion of the military authorities was a vital military demand they had their remedy. The Secretary of State for War could take the question to the Cabinet. In India the Commander-in-Chief, if he thought these things were vital, could, and he ought to, have taken them to the Governor-General in Council. He had the right to have the matter discussed there and to have the decision of the Governor-General in Council upon it. He was bound to say that General Sir Beauchamp Duff gave no reason for these attacks on Sir William Meyer. On the contrary, he authorised him to say, that he considered himself most fortunate in the assistance which he had received and that nothing which he had put forward as a military necessity had been refused by Sir William Meyer. (Sir Henry Cecil: Did he not refuse medical necessities?) See the unfairness! Did he not refuse medical necessities? Supposing he did, did those who asked for them take his decision as final? (Lord Hugh Cecil: It is stated in the Report that he did not.) He said again, suppose the Finance Minister did refuse something which was necessary, he was not the final court of appeal. It was not fair when the question was not taken to the Cabinet here or to the Governor-General in Council to turn round on the Finance Minister and try and make him responsible for everything in which the Army or Navy might be deficient.

LORD HARDINGE'S SERVICES.

One other thing he must say, and then he had done. He hoped that the temper of the House that day and the speeches which had been made would have done something to bring our countrymen outside to a juster appreciation of the great character and the great services of Lord Hardinge. The Viceroyalty of India was not the only office that he had held. He had spent a life in the service of his country, and he had rendered great and exceptional services in the high posts which he had held. He was taken out of a career which he had made his own and at the request of the Government of the day he was appointed Viceroy of India. He went there at a time of difficulty, of disturbance, and of danger, and he very nearly paid with his life for his acceptance of the post. He piloted India through these stormy years; he piloted her through the dark early months of the war. He and Sir Beauchamp Duff stripped their own resources to make good our deficiencies here at home. They gave of their troops more than it had ever been supposed they could have parted with. They reduced the British garrison to a lower point than safety had always been held to demand. They gave rifles, guns, military equipment of every kind. Then, because there had been a breakdown in military administration, Lord Hardinge was to be held up to public odium and contempt, his great services forgotten and the most popular Viceroy that India had ever had was to be denounced and hounded down, and people were heard to say that in no other capacity during his life was he fit to serve his country or his king. What was Lord Hardinge's fault? Just remember for a moment the controversies that raged around military administration in India ten years and more ago. Up to that time the Viceroy had two military advisers. If he was not satisfied with the advice of the Commander-in-Chief he could turn to the military member of the Council, and could check, as he did check, the advice and recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief by the advice and recommendations of the military member of the Council. That gave rise to friction. It was declared to be an intolerable system. The system was put an end to, and the military member was abolished with the deliberate intention of forcing the Viceroy to accept the advice of the Commander-in-Chief and not to look elsewhere in military matters. After all, the gravest charge which the Commission had to bring against Lord Hardinge was that he trusted too implicitly in military affairs to the military adviser who had been given him, and did not use his high authority and his great position to overrule and to go behind him. It would be an evil day for this House and for this country if because of any errors of judgment or of any miscalculation for which others were as much responsible as he, and some of them more responsible, a great public servant was to be hounded out of public life, without a trial and without a hearing, in answer to the clamours of an ill-informed and passionate mob. (Cheers.)

"BRITAIN'S NATIONAL RELIGION."

MR. LABHSHANKAR'S ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 27.

Under the auspices of the Bahauddin College Debating Society, Mr. Labshanker Laxmidas delivered an address on the above subject on Sunday evening. Mr. Kesharlal L. Oza was in the chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. Kazi, Mr. Oza introduced Mr. Labshanker to the audience as one who had acquired an almost international reputation for humanitarian work, one who had consecrated his life to protesting against the anthropocentric customs and conceptions which endure like granite in the human mind. Mr. Labhshanker's mission in life had emphasised the importance of cherishing lofty ideals in the heart in a spirit that laughs at impossibilities."

Mr. Labhshanker opened his address with an expression of his lively sense of gratitude to the British Humanitarians who had whole-heartedly supported him in his endeavours to lighten the gloom which hung like a pall over the lives of human and subhuman races. He expressed his amazement that in India (which is reputed to be the headquarters of compassion), countless brutalities should have been suffered to pass muster in the name of religion. He enumerated several instances in which the British officials in high places had helped him to bring the defaulters to book who would otherwise have got off Scot-free by the inadequacy of the terminology of the Cruelty to Animals Act in Kathiawar. He mentioned with highest admiration how Lord Curzon's Government had, in response to his earnest appeal, prohibited the export of plumage from India; how our most popular Governor of Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon was graciously pleased to grant his prayer to mitigate the harshness of the sentence of transportation to life passed on two luckless widows who had killed their infants to escape from social ostracism. Finally, he indicated the advantages of the vegetarian diet, adding how the drink evil could be most effectively combated by the adoption of fruitarian diet. Before resuming his seat, he mentioned with joy and pride that Mr. Oza's articles in the "Madras Mail" in 1907 had induced the Inspector-General of Jails in the Madras Presidency to try the vegetarian diet which eventually produced best results in the improved health and reduced expenditure in the jails. Mr. Labhshanker paid an eloquent tribute to the broad human sympathies of Principal Scott, who had always watched his efforts with keenest interest.

The President invited Mr. Kazi to address the audience. Mr. Kazi admitted the overwhelming advantages of vegetarian diet over any bill of fare in which the meat formed a principal ingredient, and pointed out how in Sind many Mahomedans were in favour of a vegetarian menu in the light of recent medical opinions.

The President in concluding the proceedings assured Mr. Labhshanker that his remarks would bear rich fruit because in point of earnestness sincerity and a genuine desire to know the right and to do it' Indian students were without a rival in any of the universities of the world.

COLOUR-BAR IN ROAD REPAIRS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the main road leading from Santa Cruz to Andheri, there shoots off a bye-road in Santa Cruz. On the side of the bye-road there are several bungalows, a few of them being occupied by European tenants. Now at the approach of the monsoons this bye-road urgently needed repair. At the instance of these European tenants, the road was repaired. While the work of repair was going on, I sent an application to the authorities, to extend the repair work a few yards further and cross-wise, so as to serve the convenience of several Hindu tenants residing in the neighbouring bungalows, and also to fit up a lamp-post in the vicinity. But in the end, according to my misgivings, the road was repaired just sufficient to facilitate the European tenants.

Now sir, if one of these tenants or the authorities, were to take the trouble of passing by the road un-repaired, on any of these monsoon nights, he would certainly have a thrill horror, inasmuch as the bye-road depicts the scene of a floating lake, where not a solitary ray of dismal light from distant lamps reaches to guide the ill-fated passenger who, not-unfrequently, is surrounded on all sides by violent rains, furiously pouring in torrents. The additional repair would not have put the authorities to large expenses.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Santa Cruz, 25th August, 1917.

SERBIAN TREASON SOCIETY.

TERRORISM AND MURDER.

STORY OF BLACK HAND CONSPIRACY.

In an official account of the Serbian political plot and trial for high treason, writes "The Times" correspondent with the Serbian army, it is stated that on September 11 last year, near the village of Vladovo, by Ostrovo, an attempt was made on the life of the Prince Regent Alexander.

In the search made for the perpetrator of the crime the authorities discovered Rado Malobabitch, a native of Austria-Hungary, a man of suspicious antecedents, and also ascertained that he had been in communication with Colonel Dimitrievitch and Major Lubomir Voulovitch. A police raid at Dimitrievitch's quarters resulted in the discovery among his soiled linen of the statutes of a secret society, called "Union or Death," bearing the original signatures of the members of the Central Directing Committee, and throwing light on many previously inexplicable incidents. The immediate search then made among the effects of other members of the Central Committee brought to light other documents and objects affording proofs of high treason on the part of the members of the Committee. At the beginning of their judicial examination the signatories, notwithstanding that they had given their word of honour as officers to speak the truth, denied participation in any secret society, but when confronted with the statutes bearing their signatures they were obliged to confess, excusing their previous denials by the fact that they had sworn secrecy to their society. As the examination proceeded, it transpired that the assassin Malobabitch had been seen chiefly in and around the Third Army in which Dimitrievitch held the position of Assistant Chief of Staff, and Ostrovo, where the attempt on the Prince's life was made, was the Headquarters of the Third Army. When after the attempt a hue and cry was raised, Malobabitch was concealed by Dimitrievitch, who made him change his whereabouts. Questioned by his superiors Dimitrievitch pretended to be ignorant of Malobabitch's movements, but he admitted at the trial having made untrue reports on the subject. Dimitrievitch explained his intercourse with Malobabitch by saying that he had rendered services to the latter.

The trial showed that the accused had organized the secret society "Union or Death" in defiance of the constitution and the laws of Serbia. The statutes of the association clearly manifested its terrorising methods. Article 26 ordains that members of the society shall be designated only by numbers, and that only the members of the Central Committee shall be known to each other. Article 28 requires each member to communicate to his section all information of interest to the society reaching him, whether by private channels or in the exercise of his official functions. Article 29 lays down that the interests of the society must be paramount over all others. Article 30 demands that each member on joining the society shall renounce his personality and informs him that any attempt to use the society for his own ends will be punished with death. By article 32 the society empowers itself to procure funds by forcible means. Article 33 says respecting sentences of death that the Central Committee shall only take care that they are executed, without troubling itself as to the means adopted. This Central Committee was not chosen by ballot but was self-elected.

ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE THE ARMY.

Original letters produced at the trial, and avowals elicited from the accused, further showed that Dimitrievitch and his accomplices had prepared a *coup d'état* in Serbia in 1914. This was at the time of the promulgation of a new rule establishing the precedence of the civil over the military authorities, which, as Dimitrievitch admitted, was hotly opposed by him. Utilizing the organisation and members of a secret society known as the "Black Hand," Dimitrievitch then ordered the forcible removal of civil authorities and the transfer of their powers to military officers in all the newly liberated territories, and at Belgrade the removal of the members of the Government. This revolutionary movement failed mainly through the opposition of certain influential officers who foresaw that a *coup d'état* would be the undoing of their country.

Dimitrievitch and his associates aimed at seizing the reins of government in the liberated territories, and ultimately to place the entire kingdom under a military *régime*, but these plans were upset by the outbreak of war with Austria. During the war, and more especially during the Serbian retreat, a secret propaganda was carried on in the Army with the object of persuading the troops that the policy of the Prince Regent and the Government was bad, and that the country had suffered because the successes of the Second Serbian Army had not been properly turned to account. The condition of the Serbian Army was then desperate, yet all attempts to incite it to insubordination failed against its patriotism and sense of duty.

The members of the executive committee of the society, and especially Dimitrievitch and his blind adherent Voulovitch, then began to gather round them certain influential volunteers, recommending to them the forcible removal of the Prince Regent and M. Pashitch, whom they accused of being blindly attached to the Entente Powers. Of these volunteers, some refused to commit the crimes suggested to them and some took to flight, while one was murdered for having complained to his comrades of the criminal suggestions made to him. Eventually Malobabitch, who rented a military canteen in the zone of the Third Army, undertook to kill Prince Alexander. The

(Continued from column 6.)

attempt, made on September 11, failed. It was the intention of the conspirators, after having disposed of the Prince Regent and M. Pashitch, that 15 members of their executive committee should seize the Government, suspend the Constitution, and place Serbia under military rule.

It was further proved that members of the executive committee caused the secret assassination of Serbian subjects, that they procured money by forcible means, and prevented the civil authorities from holding any investigations.

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1978.
Mahomedan: 11th of Zulkat, 1335.
Parsi: 24th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 12th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Home Rule lecture, Morarji Goculdass Hall, Cavel Street, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani's "At Home" to Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Linga and Bunder Abbas will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, opening Ceremony of New Boarding House, Sandhurst Road, 9 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "High Jinks," at 9-30 p.m., Cinema at 5 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Tiger's Cub."

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

BOMBAY, 28th Aug. 29.

Signalling.—Officers and N. C. O.s desirous of undergoing a three months course of signalling should submit their names to Headquarters Office at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant Poona, Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bouner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh F. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above a public meeting of the Marathas of Bombay will be held in the premises of the Chinchpokli Free Day School, Parel, on Sunday, the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Chowdhari will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The present condition of the Marathas and the need of educational institutions like the Maratha Students' Brotherhood."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Principal J. N. Fraser occupied the Chair. The following papers were then read:—"Notes on Some 'Ho Riddles", "Some Proverbs from the Tangail Subdivision in the District of Mymensingh in Eastern Bengal" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, 'In his paper on a 'Ho Riddles' Mr. Mitra points out the parallelisms between some riddles current among the Hos an aboriginal race of people inhabiting Chhota Nagpur, and those current among the Bengalis, Biharis and Parsis.

LOW-PAID MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Some of the low-paid employees of the Bombay Municipality have written to us appealing to the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to redress their long-standing grievances. They say that the dearness of foodstuffs and the rise in rents have made their meagre pay (Rs. 30-3-45) hardly sufficient to cover their most modest expenses. None of them have benefited in any way from the recent revision of grades of clerks. The most that has been done for them has been the consolidation of the local Allowance with their meagre pay. This L. A. they were getting already before the war. They pray for some reasonable L. A. to tide over the present dearness of living.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF DR C. COUTINHO.

A correspondent writes:—

There has been a feeling of great satisfaction among the Catholics of Bombay at one of their members being the first to get the degree of "Doctor in Hygiene" of the Bombay University, the first University to confer the degree of "Doctor in Hygiene" at the last Convocation. The circular of the demonstration was issued in the names of three prominent members Dr. M. A. Heredia, Dr. Accacio Viegas and Mr. Luis De Souza. In spite of the heavy showers of rain all well-wishers made it a point to be present. The guest of the evening, Dr. Constancio Coutinho, arrived at 9-45 p.m. and was received by Mr. A. L. Collaco, Civil Engineer, and others. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes presided. An enjoyable evening was spent, the "guest of the evening" being toasted with the song "He is a jolly Good Fellow," by placing him in the centre and the ladies and gentlemen being asked to dance, "the Grande Rond". Dancing was kept up till 3 a.m.

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After knowing the deliberations of the non-official Educational Conference held last month in Bombay and after a perusal of the ensuing literature on the question of "English and the Vernaculars" in the local Press, it was easy to predict the results of the Simla Conference on this limited question as submitted by the ring-fenced agenda. From the press reports it is quite clear that there was a sharp difference of opinion amongst its members and they have come to no practical or practicable conclusion. The question of Secondary Education has loomed large in the public eye in this Presidency since October last, if not earlier, and has been one of the important subjects of debate in the Gujarati Educational Conference of October 1916, the Delhi Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction of January, 1917, the Conference of the Directors of Agriculture of June, 1917 and lastly the Simla Conference of the current month.

The majority of the Bombay representatives at the Simla Conference, including Mr. Covernton, along with a majority of those who voted, seem to be of opinion "that candidates should have the option of answering examinations at the end of the High School Course in English or the Vernacular in all subjects except English." The Local Government and the local University have only in June last tentatively for a period of five years agreed to the amalgamation of the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations and it yet remains to be seen how in the rules to be framed such an option obtains a place under the final sanction of the University Senate. It is very doubtful whether such an option, if given, will be largely availed of and whether it will not have a baneful influence on High School teaching and consequently on University standards of competency. But it must be clearly patent by this time that there is a very sharp difference of opinion on the question among the educated public and it would, therefore, be very desirable if some conclusion could be arrived at without disturbing the present methods *so far as* University education might be directly or indirectly affected.

As pointed out in my letter to you published in the 20th instant issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," this sharp difference of opinion on the controversial issues does not come into conflict with the ssuggested changes there advocated for immediate adoption by the Government of India so far as large cities and towns are concerned throughout the whole country. Only one member of the Simla Conference seems to have hinted at this bifurcation of High Schools (into Classical and Modern) with a view to give a new direction to education wherein the vernacular would have to be given a necessarily prominent place both for teaching and examination. But the subject does not seem to have been discussed, perhaps as being beyond the Agenda.

As for the type of a modern school for an experimental purpose on a large scale I suggest the conversion of a few of the present High Schools *in large cities* into Commercial High Schools as fore-shadowed in H. E. the Viceroy's opening speech at the Directors' Conference of January last. Next to agriculture this country's chief vocation and the cities almost only one is the ever growing commerce. Such commercial High Schools will therefore, supply an urgent want in the case of those more than 70 per cent. of Secondary students (mostly from the cities), who leave the present High Schools before Matriculation in this Presidency and of many more perhaps in other parts of the country. The curriculum that I should suggest for such a school will almost correspond to the highest three standards of a full vernacular school with the addition of English as a compulsory second language throughout and a knowledge of the rudiments of Economics and of modern English History since 1485 A. D. in the highest of the three classes. There would then be a further course of four years involving the teaching, through the Vernacular, of the subjects taught (on a lower standard if necessary) at the University College of Commerce at Bombay with the addition of a further course in English throughout and one or two other Indian Vernaculars as modern second languages.

Lastly I beg to invite the attention of the public once more to the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy at the Directors' Conference in January last. His Excellency there advocated the establishment for commercial schools in large cities and also the vernaculars being the media of instruction, pointing out at the same time that commercial schools would not be more costly, if not less, than the present day High Schools. Will the Head Masters in large cities, both Government and aided or finally, study the capacity, the opportunities and the requirements of each individual student and determine in a local conference by collating their data whether any of their schools could be converted into a commercial school and what students could be advised to their own benefit to join such a new type of school? Will the Government of India issue some such instructions to the local Educational Departments and accord their sanction to hold such conferences of the local Head Masters in large cities and to take the practical steps decided upon thereat?—Your etc.,

MANEKLAL H. VAKIL.

Bombay, 28th Aug.

"THE MORTALITY AMONG EDUCATED INDIANS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading in the editorial columns of your paper of 25th instant you have well analysed the genesis of the prevalence of a high rate of mortality among educated youths and pointed out the necessity of ensuring a thorough investigation of the educational conditions under which the Indian students of the present day live. Nobody casting a glance at the educational system of this country will wonder at the appalling rate of student mortality which involves the loss of promising, brilliant young men who could be ill-spared in a nation that wishes to build up its future. The Indian student, to say the least, is a machine. His life from "the whining school-boy" of Shakespeare to his being a full-fledged graduate of the University is a life of intellectual labour which undermines his constitution and renders him a physical wreck unfit for all practical purposes of life. The excessive cramming to which his memory is subjected by the peculiar courses of study appointed for examination leaves him no scope for originality and turns him out as "well-versed in books but shallow in himself." His scholastic studies which have no practical bearing on life and to which he is so enthusiastically devoted choke up his energies and sap the vitality of his life, thus preparing him for the grave rather than the stern realities of the world. To realize to what extent the burden of studies preys upon the student I would refer the reader to the 'Social Writings' of Justice Ranade, where he says that 70 per cent. of scholars have died before the age of 30. The picture of Indian student life is very gloomy and, in short, the Indian student is like Lord Hardinge, to borrow the modern phrase, "a victim of the system" and yet the other day, we heard an illuminating address of the Vice-Chancellor on the praises of the educational system which has produced scholars like Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker and patriots like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale who to tell the truth, form an exception rather than a standard measure of educational efficiency. As far as the physical development of the student is concerned our University education has proved a dismal failure and therefore requires immediate modification and improvement.

In consideration of the facts stated above it is high time now that the educational authorities here should proceed to make investigation into the causes that operate so fatally upon the lives of students.—Yours etc.

M. T. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRESPASSING INTO MARINE LINES CAMP

ACCUSED FINED RS. 20.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Chapman charged Mahomed Ismail with trespassing into the Marine Lines Camp on the 27th instant, at about 11 p.m. The accused was hiding in the camp and walking stealthily towards the hospital. He was fined Rs. 20 or in default sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS BY SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Abdulla Raheman, with trespassing with the intention of committing theft, into the Marine Lines Camp on Tuesday at 4 a.m. It was stated that the accused, who had no occupation and no fixed place of residence was trying to creep through the fencing into the compound, when all were asleep. The accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment as he had several previous convictions.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TIGER'S CUB."

What an evening! One's brain positively reels with the excitement of the Howitt-Phillips' performance of "Tiger's Cub," seen last night at the Royal Opera House. We are given a picture of life in Alaska, with all the civilisation stripped from men, leaving them primaeval, brutal and terrifying. Somehow the author convinces one that all the excesses of his villains are true to life, for there is an air of deadly reality about the most thrilling and sensational happenings.

The "Tiger" and his supposed daughter, called the "Cub," live together in a state of bitter hatred. One day she brings a strange baby to the cabin and the man, suspecting it is hers, horse-whips her. But the mother of the child has been deserted by a man called Slark, an even greater villain than the Tiger. The latter has arranged to marry the girl to Slark and only brute force accomplished this. Now the Cub is loved by an Englishman, son of a man whom Slark has robbed of a gold mine. The rivals meet and play cards from the mine. The Englishman winning, there is a fight in the dark and he is stabbed. But Slark has been shot dead by a third person, who turns out to be his deserted wife. After a stern miners' meeting in the third act she confesses, and the Englishman, who was on trial for his life, is free to marry the Cub, who turns out not to be the Tiger's daughter at all.

In London these two principal parts were taken by Basil Gill and Madge Titheradge. Mr. H. B. Waring bears a striking resemblance to the former and is singularly like him in other respects. He made a great success of the part of David Summers, being a man of action even if he were a tenderfoot. Miss Doris Phillips was the delight of a large house, portraying the brave backwoods girl with realism. Her accent was capital, and she provided clever touches of humour.

A regular stage villian is Mr. Percy Bayerstock, and he was the real thing as Bill Slark, swindler and murderer. No one could have recognised him as the doctor of "Caroline." Mr. Wheeler Dryden was adequate as the Tiger. Mr. Howitt was a good sheriff and Miss Gertrude Godart played Hilda with intensity. Special praise must be given to Mr. Gordon Blyth, who made Lone Wolf a splendid, synhnx-like but loyal figure.

To-morrow night "The Morals of Marcus" will be performed. Miss Doris Phillips appears in the part of Carlotta, in which she has been very highly praised by the Indian press.

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the *resume* of Mrs. Nilkanth's lecture on the above subject that appeared in your issue of the 17th instant. Amid the anxious preoccupations of the war, the mind gladly surrenders to the charm and inspiration of great words breathed upon it by a gifted soul. Those who have more than a nodding acquaintance with the present output of Gujarati literature cannot help admitting the power and influence of English letters upon Indian life and thought. The rest, the elevation and the healing balm of Wordsworth's poetry seem to hang about everything that has issued from the press in recent years. The precept and example of Wordsworth have made for clearness, compactness and vigour and have saved Gujarati literature from relapsing into chaos of Sanskritisation of native vocabulary and vernacular syntax. The principal merit of Mrs. Nilkanth's contributions to Gujarati letters lies in their being untainted by the prevalent corruption of language and their reflecting the thoughts, the customs and the glories of the present era of all-round progress. No one can read Mr. and Mrs. Nilkanth's magnificent medley entitled "Hasya-Mandir" without feeling that a more mordant, more pleasant gossipping volume has not appeared for many years, a volume in which arguments, anecdotes and aphorisms are so dexterously combined that even those who are lashed by its caustic humour do not feel the uneasy consciousness of a home-thrust. "Men," says Lord Rosebery, "must judge men not absolutely but relatively, as they would themselves be judged. Circumstance, epoch, environment, training, temptation, must all be taken into account if you would test the virtues of mankind." It is because the authors have constantly borne in mind these elastic reservations in employing all their resources of unshrinking realism in holding up social shams to ridicule that their writings are remarkable for a lofty earnestness which not only flagellates men out of wrong but allures them to the right.

I am ready to concede the point raised by Mrs. Nilkanth about the paucity of dramatic writings in present day Gujarati literature although personally I am disposed to regard Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai's recent play as heralding the dawn of a new era of dramatic literature. The Gujarati reading public is palpitating with the throes of a new life which will presently find expression in drama, e.g. Mr. Vibhakar's efforts in this direction.

In conclusion, while drawing freely upon what is, far and away, the brighest, brainiest and breeziest literature in the world let us remain faithful to Indian thought and feeling and produce a literature that is essentially Indian in character.—Yours etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad, Aug. 25.

GRANT ROAD TRAM TRAGEDY

FURTHER ENQUIRY INTO DEATH OF PARSI STUDENT.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, continued the enquiry into the death of Pherozeshah Dorabji Delvadewalla, a student in the Grant Medical College, who met his death at the Grant Road Tram Terminus, through being jammed between two tram cars on the 8th instant. Dinshaw Bamboat, a medical student, who was alleged to have moved the standing car, was present at the enquiry with his pleader, Mr. H. J. A. Dalal. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the Tramway Company, and Mr. P. M. Kanga for the family of the deceased.

DECEASED'S COUSIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Cowasji Aderji Ghogawalla, a merchant and cousin of the deceased, stated that he telephoned to Mr. Kanga to be present at the prosecution of the driver. His father thought from the conversation he had with the police officers at the hospital that the driver would be positively prosecuted the next day. That was the impression he received. Witness was later on informed that the latter was let off and that Bamboat was charged. Mr. Kanga asked the witness to enquire of the deceased what he had to say regarding the accident.

DECEASED'S STATEMENT IN HOSPITAL.

When the deceased saw him in the hospital he stretched his hands as if to embrace him. Witness went to his side and the deceased said "Cowasji, what is this that has taken place? Where has God placed me?" The deceased cursed the driver in Gujrathi, and witness tried to soothe him and remained with him the whole day, but did not question him as he was restless and in great pain. The next day the deceased was much better and witness asked him to tell him how the accident had happened and he said: "We got down from a tram car at the Grant Road Tram Terminus. There was another tram car stationary in front of our car. As we had to go to the other side of the road, we were passing between the two trams. Dinshaw Bamboat passed first, and I was about to pass, when the tram started suddenly and I was jammed between the two cars." Witness further asked him in what order they had got down and he said, "Dinshaw came out first. He got down, then I and Doctor was last." Witness said further that the deceased told him that he was quite sure that Bamboat came first. The deceased asked witness why he was putting him all these questions and witness told him, "The police say that Bamboat, your friend, played mischief and started the car." Whereupon the deceased got excited and with a frown on his face said, "What rot are you talking." Witness said it was not rot, but it was what the police said, and as friend Bamboat was to be prosecuted for having started the car mischievously. At this he got more excited, and said, "No, no, this is absolutely false; Dinshaw got down before I did, and actually had my hand on his shoulder when I got down after him."

DRIVER BLAMED.

Witness then asked, "Who then started the car?" and the deceased said, "Of course, the driver." Witness then asked him where the driver was and he said, "He was standing on the platform." Witness at once went to Col. Street to thank him, and in the course of conversation told him that he had just had a talk with the deceased and the latter had said that Bamboat was absolutely innocent, and that Doctor had also said that Bamboat was absolutely innocent, and they had said that the driver had moved the car. Witness saw the deceased after this and the latter off and on told him not to let the driver go.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the enquiry was adjourned.

THE GREAT WESTERN MILLIONAIRE'S ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is not a Government institution, and its administration is a source of much heart burnings among the junior and subordinate grades of the Government and of Military services and even in Commercial and Trades circles; but this feeling perhaps is engendered through motives of jealousy than from any contact in their relations.

The Association is making vast profits and in turn is giving out of its wealth with lavish manus to all charities and is paying its very extensive staff on an unprecedented liberal scale with both manus. It occurs to not a few to ask if this fabulous expenditure can be borne passively in this restricted war time in what directions will the streams of money flow when the demands for and needs of extensive charities will have subsided and be shut off and the present huge profits will increase tenfold.

The responsible dispensers of the Association funds are people who think in thousands and out of the dictates of their large heartedness all the staff are paid on a scale that naturally excites wonder and amazement.

Some idea of the Association's liberality may be formed from the following analogous examples. Let us say a man who has been drawing a modest salary in three figures applies for work under the Association. He is immediately offered a liberal salary in four figures. Another candidate who may have a few hours of leisure each day from his legitimate duties and being desirous of participating in the showers of rupees asks for some light occupation. He is quite taken aback when he is offered say Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Another candidate may be in quest of a sinecure. He is pressed to accept a post with nominal work on Rs. 1,500 per month. And so on and so on. Yet strange to add that all these employees and beneficiaries are far from being demoralized, though many of them get so much money each month, that in their previous or other services they did or do not handle in a whole year, or that in their wildest dreams of ambition they never hoped to get. I won't say that these emoluments generally are out of proportion to the attainments of the incumbents but I will say that it may be worth the while of Government and of private business houses to emulate the generous example of this Association.

In a future article I propose to furnish detailed particulars.—Yours etc.

It is understood British members of the Calcutta University Commission are expected to arrive in India about the end of October.

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEETING OF PARSEE RESIDENTS IN LONDON.

A general meeting convened by the Parsi Association of Europe was held at Caxton Hall on Wednesday, July, 11, to express the deep sense of loss entertained by the community at the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It was attended by almost every Parsee resident in London, and the chair was taken by the President of the Association, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.

The Chairman said that they were meeting under the shadow of a great bereavement. They had suffered a loss more deplorable than any which the Parsee community has suffered within living memory. It was in an equal degree the loss of all their fellow-nationalities in India, who, they might be sure, were even at this moment giving eloquent expression to their grief, and whose different representatives here would, he believed, take an opportunity shortly of echoing that expression in the metropolis of the Empire. They would not, however, grudge the women and men of Dadabhai Naoroji's race the privilege they were claiming of bemoaning the deprivation they had suffered in a peculiar degree by his death. All his life he had claimed for his work and his fame the title of a Son of India, and as a Son of India all his millions of countrymen had for years acclaimed him. The esteem, the affection, the credit for patriotism, for statemanship, for highmindedness which he deservedly won from the various communities of India and from his numerous friends in Great Britain were reflected upon the people of his own race. What that meant, future generations of Parsees would have reason to realise better even than the present. In the progressive development of India, of which the dawn was now visible, in the friendly co-operation and healthy rivalry in public life which had begun among her various communities and castes, it was not unlikely that the smallness of their numbers might in future make their effort to keep abreast of them difficult, and place them at a disadvantage. But in that future their Hindu and Mahomedan brethren would not fail to remember that it was Dadabhai Naoroji, chief and prince of all India's patriotic sons, who first set them upon the path of that advancement, and the heritage which he has left of that memory to the coming men of his world will prove of immense value in ensuring their well-being by securing to them the friendship and sympathy of the peoples among whom their lot was cast. It was Dadabhai Naoroji who forged that bond of union.

The following resolution was then moved by the Chairman:—

That this general meeting of Parsees resident in Great Britain deplores the loss of the most illustrious member of their Community, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose unrivalled patriotic services to India during a public career extending over a period of over sixty years had contributed in a conspicuous degree to her political and social advancement; whose beneficient activity in various ways in the interests of his own race had led to its moral and educational elevation; and whose noble qualities of head and heart had endeared him to the masses of his countrymen as well as to the larger number of people who had come into contact with him in the course of his long residence in Great Britain.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. J. Moolla, and supported by Messrs. B. J. Dalal, I.C.S., Allbless, Saklatvala, Vacha, S. Cama, Dr. Bhedwar, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, and others, and unanimously carried in solemn silence, all present upstanding.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Sir Ratan Tata, seconded by Dr. Gotla, to send a copy of the resolution to the members of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's family.—"India."

TRIBUTE BY THE "INVESTORS' REVIEW."

The death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji stirs in the mind memories of long ago. His age was ripe, 92, and his public life was long. This writer first came against his name in the early 'seventies, when compiling for "Fraser's Magazine" those articles which were subsequently collected in two volumes and published under the title of "The Resources of Modern Countries." Sundry of Mr. Naoroji's publications came into his hands at that time, and struck him as being both able and compiled with an accuracy and transparent honesty of purpose which invited confidence. Afterwards, when Mr. Naoroji, faithful to his mission of procuring self-government for his native country, came to London to endeavour to get into Parliament, we met him on many occasions, and personal contact only confirmed the impression made by his writings.

His earnestness was beyond suspicion, and he displayed a perseverance, a consistency of aim, and an intelligence and unselfishness in furthering the interests of India which won respect and admiration. In illustration we may give one amusing incident. Some wag of a Scot gave Mr. Naoroji to understand that this writer had influence with the election authorities in Kincardineshire, and might be able to procure his adoption as Liberal candidate for that constituency. Immediately Mr. Naoroji hastened to us and detailed his purpose and hope. It was with the keenest disappointment that, after long exposition, he went away reluctantly convinced that, first of all, we did not possess the influence and authority alleged on our behalf, and, secondly, that the hard Scotch Calvinism of those days would probably be irreconcilable with the tenets, whatever they were, of an Indian Parsee. "I can live in the constituency and learn all about local feeling," he urged. This was after Mr. Naoroji lost his seat for Finsbury, and he never got into Parliament again; but throughout his remaining years in this country he never ceased to further with his means and his pen the struggle of enlightened and business India towards liberty to share effectively in governing herself.

In his early days here Mr. Naoroji was himself in business, and his firm went through the severe trial of the 1866 panic. Many years after, when his character and attitude hapened to come up in the Bank of England Discount Office, its chief, while as a Conservative pooh-poohing or sneering at Mr. Naoroji's utterances, told us that he knew him to be a man of strict integrity in business, and as a proof added, "he met all his engagements in 1866, a thing comparatively few in the East were able to do."

It is no mean son, therefore, whose loss India mourns to-day, but there is no reason for sorrow. Civil liberty has been winning its way, and must come in India now, no matter how the ranks of the early fighters may be thinning.

PAWAI WATER WORKS.

DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee whether in his opinion it is desirable to dispose of the Municipal property known as the Pawai Water Works, and, if so, to report in details on the following points:—

1. The area of land of the lake and its gathering grounds.
2. The original and total cost up-to-date of item No 1 including any additions or alterations therto or constructions of the paraphernalia connected therewith, such as the bund, outlet, etc. from time to time.
3. The annual and total cost of their maintenance since their purchase including trivial additions, repairs, etc.
4. The machinery, if any, connected therewith and the original and annual and total maintenance costs thereof.
5. The quantity of water usually and ordinarily contained with its heights or levels in the lake in the commencement of the calendar year and just before and after the successive monsoons since the lake was put first into use.
6. Any offer made by anybody at any time for the purchase of these water works, and, if so, what?
7. What income has been derived from time to time since their purchase from the use of the lake water by private individuals and from the produce of the lake and its gathering grounds.
8. Any further details that may suggest to the Commissioner which may throw further light to enable the Committee to come to a fair and just conclusion for the disposal of the property; and
9. What offer he thinks reasonable for the sale thereof?

Dr. Sukhia said he wanted information from the Commissioner on the lines suggested in the proposition.

The proposition was adopted.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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ST JOSEPH'S HOME.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal on behalf of the Home has been sent to us:—

The Sisters of St. Joseph's Home and Nursery, Reynolds Road, Agripada, Bombay, would be greatly relieved and most grateful if some kind-hearted people would assist them by contributing something towards the completion of the building which was begun more than three years ago, but owing to the unexpected war could not be finished. According to the rules of the Improvement Trust buildings started must be completed within a certain period of time. The Sisters are greatly in need of pecuniary help, and trust they do not appeal in vain to those who are able to give a helping hand. Instead of money, wood, stones, bricks, tiles for flooring, cement, etc., would also be welcome. The Sisters are entirely depending on the charity of the public as they have no funds, besides having to struggle during this trying time of war, to procure food and clothing for more than 200 children. It is an additional burden to continue the building. Please, do not refuse to help, God will bless you!

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,54,076-13; From the Bombay Government being the Grant-in-Aid for the year 1916-17, Rs. 1,500; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 100; in sacred memory of the late Captain Sorab D. Ratnagar, I.M.S., from his relatives Messrs. Manekshah and Framroze H. M. Mehta, Rs. 100; Mr. Jethabhai Virjee, Rs. 51; Bai Lilawanti, wife of Mr. Tribhovandas Laxmidas, Rs. 51; Shah Vasanjee Ladha Palani, Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian Headmaster, Rs. 50; Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Rs. 50 Mr. Dharamsey Bhawanjee, Trustee of the Will of Bai Kanbai, widow of Seth Padamsey Dhanjee, Rs. 50; Mr. Hiralal Amratlal, Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 30; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, C.I.E., Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Rs. 26; Mr. B. V. Desai, Secretary, Lodge Aryan, No. 1709, E. C., Rs. 25; Mr. Shriman Kalian Mulji, Rs. 25; Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee Damanwalla, in commemoration of his son's 4th birthday, Rs. 25; Mrs. B. N. Kapadia, in sacred memory of the late Mr. Bejonjee Nanabhoy Kapadia, Roj Guad, Maha Meher, Rs. 25; Mr. Basantilal Balaram, Rs. 25; Mr. Mahaliram Luchhmandas, Rs. 20; From the Mahtani Family, Rs. 20; Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Cooper, Rs. 15; Mr. Jamnadas Vasanjee Munjee, Rs. 11; Mr. Jwaladutt Tansukhatt Buhma, Rs. 10; Bai Ruttonbai Khudmichanji, Rs. 10; The Lady members of Seth Samaridas, Rs. 10; Bai Ruttonbai Hormasji Bode, on the anniversary day of her late son Framroze Hormasjee Bode Rs. 10; Mr. Amratlal Raichand Yavry, Rs. 10; Mr. Mankanver, Rs. 10; in pious memory of the wife of Seth Soorchand, Rs. 10; Mr. Champaklal Chimanlal Modi, Rs. 7; and Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 99; Total Rupees 3,56,551-13-0.

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275-277, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will be held by Lodge "Beaman," Scottish Constitution in memory of the late Mr. FRAMJEE BOMAN JEE JEEJEEBHOY at FREEMASONS HALL on FRIDAY, 31st August, at 6-30 p.m (S.T.). The Hon'ble Justice Sir Frank Beaman will deliver the Funeral Oration. The Service will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 9517

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 30, 1917.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. MONTAGU.

The past three months, of course, have been a period of feverish excitement in this country. Although the new policy had been already set in motion by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, its formal declaration,—the throwing down of the gage,—was left to Lord Pentland. He inaugurated it on May 24th with the memorable exhortation to the people of this country "to put all thoughts of the early grant of Self-Government entirely out of your minds," and, as an encouraging earnest of his fervour in that behalf, interned Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia on June 16th last. Echoes of the Madras gospel reverberated, in accordance with the confidential circular of March last, in Bengal, Delhi and elsewhere in due course. The aftermath of this campaign of repression is a sufficiently fresh and familiar story,—we should say fact, as it is still in process. The tide of popular resentment and indignation has been steadily rising and gathering force. It is the bare truth to say that never in living memory has this country as a whole been so stirred to its depths. Every section of responsible public opinion, including almost all the most experienced, trusted and representative men of light and leading throughout the country, have declared with deliberate decision that the policy initiated by Lord Chelmsford,—for that, notwithstanding his Excellency's personal silence, must of course be presumed to be the fact,—must be unequivocally condemned, and unflinchingly resisted until such time as it is authoritatively revoked. The resolutions passed by the recent Joint Conference of the National Congress and the Moslem League are a sufficiently explicit declaration of the national feeling and the national demand. Apart from the resolutions passed, the Joint Conference, as our readers are aware, invited the Provincial Congress Committees to consider the adoption of Passive Resistance, to meet the situation created by the Government, and to formulate definite proposals in respect of the same, the whole matter to be finally decided in October, when the Joint Conference is to meet again at Allahabad.

Since the Joint Conference met in Bombay, the announcement has been made of the decision of the Secretary of State to come out to India with a view to discussing Indian reforms with the Government and the public bodies in India. Mr. Montagu's announcement in the House of Commons to the above effect was coupled with a declaration of the policy of his Majesty's Government regarding India. That policy is a re-affirmation of the whole principle of British rule in this country as laid down in Queen Victoria's Proclamation, and, if words have any meaning, that policy is in flat contradiction of the policy pursued, or allowed to be pursued, in this country since the advent of the present Viceroy. That much is recognised and, indeed, is incontrovertible. The news of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit, —creating as it does a healthy precedent, —has helped, in some degree, to relieve the tension in India. There could be no greater proof of the good sense, sobriety and constructive helpfulness of Indian leaders than the disposition they have shown, since the announcement of the Secretary of State's intention, to hold their hand, in respect of the retaliatory resistence to the Government policy which they contemplated,—in so far as they can do so consistently with principles and without detriment to the national cause.

It is felt, and rightly, that the mission on which Mr. Montagu is coming to India is so important, and even momentous, that every reasonable effort should be made to ensure the right kind of atmosphere for purposes of his investigations. It is obvious that the present state of things, if allowed to continue until his arrival, is calculated to be anything but helpful. The air is charged with too much electricity; feelings, even passions, are running high; an embittered resentment is abroad for which there is no parallel to be found except in the worst days of the Partition turmoil, when the people of Bengal had become entirely bereft of faith or trust in the Government. What is it all due to? There is of course a whole series of acts of provocative high-handedness and repression. But the root-cause is the wholly indefensible internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues. We use the adjective deliberately, and even at this late hour we wish that the Government would understand that that is the belief of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people. Every day, every hour almost, that passes, with Mrs. Besant and the other interned persons unreleased, intensifies the bitterness of the feeling against the authorities, and adds fuel to the flame of popular indignation and mistrust. The evidence of this is so palpable that, if the Government have not already begun to realize the situation, we fear no words of ours are likely to convince them. None the less, it is necessary directly to put the facts before them. The highest interests of India, and of the Empire, demand that before Mr. Montagu sets foot in this country, Mrs. Besant and her co-workers and Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali shall be released. Short of that we cannot see how a normal atmosphere of public life and political discussion can be restored, which is indispensable to the proper conduct of the enquiry with which the Secretary of State is charged. The time, we trust, has gone by for such inanities as the doctrine of "the settled fact" and the violent worship of the fetish of "prestige." In any case, we would like to ask the Government of India,—whatever their collective or individual proclivities may be,—whether it is worth while incurring the risk, if not the likelihood, of marring one of the greatest strokes of statesmanship that has been evidenced in the history of the British rule in this country. They know, or should know if their much-vaunted and much-pandered C. I. D. is nearly as useful as it should be, that public opinion in this country, using the phrase in its most comprehensive sense, will not be satisfied with anything less than the release of Mrs. Besant before it can bring a rational and normal frame of mind to the discussion of reforms with the Secretary of State. They know also, or should know, that the Mahomedan community has not really recovered yet from the shock of the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and a sure way of winning it from its sullen apathy and brooding despondency, is to release them forthwith. With the two essential conditions indicated above, fulfilled, we can foresee such a real *rapprochement* as between the Government and the people that it must simplify all the issues materially. Trust and mutual goodwill will then have been restored. The decision, we imagine, rests largely with the Government of India. Will they rise to the full height of the occasion? Will they, on the one hand, respond to the statesmanship of his Majesty's Government as evidenced in the policy they have announced, and, on the other, to the innermost wishes of the people of this country?

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Of late there are not wanting indications in the more advanced monetary centres of the country of sweeping generalisations founded on the many fiscal expedients the Government of India has been constrained to adopt as temporary devices or makeshifts only, in pursuance of the directions of the Home Government. No doubt but that those directions are dictated solely and exclusively by the exigencies of the war which, unfortunately, still drags its slow but bloody length. We think we do not exaggerate in the least when we say that perhaps in the whole of the civilised world there is not a country where finance in all its ramifications, state and private, is better and more clearly understood. France and the United States may, perhaps, be more progressive in certain details. But so far as sound and safe finance is concerned, we must always seek our inspiration in England. There are no officers better trained for conducting the complicated system of the British Treasury than those that have been at its head from time to time for well nigh a century, specially since the days of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act of 1844. The most capable and distinguished was Lord Welby, whose death a few months ago was greatly deplored. No Treasury man had a larger and more varied experience than he and none had a clearer grasp of the sound principles of practical State finance. On the other hand, we have had such geniuses in practical finance as Bagehot, Gladstone, Stafford, Northcote, Goschen and Asquith. Lastly, there is a large number of economic experts of a most practical turn of mind at whose head stands Professor Marshal. There is Mr. Bartath, a great authority on trade, and others too numerous to mention, not forgetting the late Sir Robert Giffen. England is proud of them. It is their combined talents, theoretical and practical, which have earned for London the sobriquet of the "Modern Babylon" in respect of finance. But Babylonians' financial activities were confined to a very small portion of the ancient world. London is a giant in that respect. It stretches its arms from Tokio to San Fransico and embraces all financial centres. The annual colossal amount at the three branches of the Clearing House, is the truest index of the financial ability of London to regulate all the exchanges of the globe.

The war, however, unprecedented as it is in the annals of the world, has also brought to the surface in a manner altogether irresistible many a financial factor unknown before the date of the declaration of the war and undreamt of in the philosophy of the old authorities. So many new elements have combined to regulate the control of the gigantic financing of the belligerents during the last three years, that the great experts we have named would have been flabbergasted at this hour, were they to revisit the scenes of their former activities. While they lived they computed in their modest hundred millions. To-day, the men at the helm of financial affairs talk in billions! The war expenditure incurred during the Peninsular Campaign, the Crimean War, the wars of the Prussians with Austria first and the French afterwards, and the recent Balkan campaigns,—all these combined pale their ineffectual fires before the Great Himalya of war expenditure to-day! Thus it is that financiers and economists everywhere are awaiting to revise their former standards and ideals, their practical maxims and operations. So many new factors, astounding in themselves and amazing in their consequences, have supervened on the old order of things that no one can venture at this hour, when the whole civilised world may be said to be in a transition stage, the *ultima thule* of which it is impossible to forecast, to lay down with confidence fresh maxims which shall govern the future of finance in all its divers branches. Everything formerly held as a kind of religious faith has to be tested in the new crucible which the war has prepared. But the tests have yet to be made. We shall have to wait in patience and remain in suspense, for some years after the close of the war, even to adjust all our notions and lay down new axioms of financial and economic polity. Things to-day are in the "melting pot." That being so, it is foolhardiness to make pronouncements dogmatic or any other, much less to generalise.

Perhaps no subject will have to undergo such a variety of the severest tests as currency, we mean the currency of the world at large, which has already created a new situation in both the precious metals. When the present Oases of inconvertible paper currency have been cleared, and when the bed rock of a new sound currency has been reached, then will be ample time to generalise and talk of the *tuum* and *meum* of exchanges, of claims and counter-claims, of debtors and creditors, and all the rest of the language of the old economists' reports of Royal commissions and committees by the dozens, and so forth. None can prate with authority and say, "behold, I am Sir Oracle, and when I pronounce my dogmas and doctrines, my shibboleths and shastras, none should bark and carp." That is not the situation. And those who would attitudinise as such oracles must be prepared to share the fate oractes. This is the time to watch the kaleidoscopic permutations, claims of debtors and creditors, and all the rest of the language of antiquated and obsolete reports of commissions and committees.

Meanwhile, Chancellors of the Exchequer and Finance Ministers have somehow to carry on the finances of the State and provide the sinews for bringing to a triumphant close this terrible war and emancipate weak nations from the tyranny of autocrats and despots. These high officers of State, be they in the West or in the East, have to steer their bark midst the dangerous shoals and rocks of Sylla and Charybdis. They may navigate wisely or unwisely They may be out o. chart and compass or forging ahead not knowing where the bark may drift. It is indeed a hard task with these men and we have simply to realise their cares and responsibilities. We have to imagine what we, their critics, might do if put into their position. Those who try to realise the situation cannot but bow their heads in all humility and seal their lips. None can prate with authority and say: "I am Sir Oracle. When I pronounce my financial shastras and mantras none need bark." Let such oracles be mute, at any rate, till the world has peace and put its house in order. There will be breathing time enough later on when the past may be severely tested in the crucible and the residuum of refined gold is left to think over what should be done with it. Ministers of Finance are everywhere doing their level best to serve the people. They are human and liable to err. The many measures taken in India as well as in England are temporary. They are at the best mere shifts and expedients. In no way can they be deemed measures of a permanent character. And so it would be in vain to generalise on such measures, however erroneous they may be.

Notes of the Day.

Canada and Her Indian Soldiers.

The noteworthy fetture of the Soldiers' Voting Bill, which, according to Reuter, is now practically through the Canadian House of Commons, is that the right to vote is conferred on the "Hindus" of British Columbia and also on Canadian Indians serving overseas. The announcement will be received with pleasure in this country affording, at it does, an earnest of the new spirit of solidarity which comradeship in the sacrifices of the war has created between the various parts of the Empire. Nor is that all. It may we trust also be regarded as an earnest of the enjoyment in the very near future, by Indian emigrants to the Colonies of equal rights of citizenship in every part of the Empire.

Party but Not Judge.

In a notable passage in his presidential address to the Behar Special Provincial Congress, Mr. Hasan Imam exposed the cardinal defects of the recent announcement of policy which Mr. Montagu made in the Commons. While welcoming the Secretary of State's declaration, as a whole, he deprecated his use of the expression "the British Government and the Government of India must be the judges of the time and measures of each advance" in constitutional reform in India. Mr. Hasan Imam rightly objected to the Government of India being one of the judges. For that would be to make one of the parties to a suit the judge in it. The Government of India must certainly have their say in the matter equally with the people of the country. But the final arbiter must be the British democracy through its Parliament.

An Essay in Sociology.

According to an Associated Press message from Srinagar, at a public meeting held there the Maharaja of Kashmir (who was accompanied by his new Chief Minister, Raja Daljit Singh), "delivered a speech of one and a half hours in length," from which the correspondent quotes the following passage:

> Touching upon the subject of Mrs. Besant's internment the Maharaja said: "it is a shame for people to follow a woman as their political leader. Women are made by God for the production of the race and not to be our political leaders. We should consider the British Government as our parents. What belongs to the parents is the property of the children. Government will give everything to her children when she deems it fit."

All we can say is that his Highness's filial protestations must be a shade embarrasing to the British Government. The latter are entitled to every sympathy for being saddled with the responsibility of parentage of this self-proclaimed "child"! One wonders if his Highness would have given expression to his exquisite notions if Queen Victoria had happened to be still on the throne. In any case we trust his Chief Minister will advise the Maharaja in future to stick to other relaxations than public speaking.

The Unclean Vote.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, in his retirement in England, has been contributing occasionally articles on Indian reforms. In the latest of these articles, which appears in the "Weekly Despatch," the late Commander-in-Chief observes that a conventional electoral system is unsuitable to India. The General does not explain what he means by a conventional electorate. But this is how he elaborates his idea of what obviously is an "unconventional" electorate:

> The customs of many castes preclude them from asking for the suffrages of the other castes. Consequently the small town class have matters all their own way, and until the system be changed and caste representation substituted it is quite hopeless to get representative Indian opinion in any of the Legislative Councils.

All that can be said as to the General's information and logic is that this is the first time we have heard of the "customs of many castes precluding them from asking for the suffrages of the other castes" and of that new caste the "town class."

Monsoon Weather.

It is over eight days now since Bombay began to get a taste of what may be described as regular monsoon weather, without however, the usual accompaniment of thunder and lightning. On an average two and a half inches of rain have been Bombay's lot since Wednesday week and there is no knowing when the city's already overwhelmed denizens may find relief. Though there have been no floods of the type familiar to us during 1915 and 1913 (and during some years of the previous decade), Bombay has already paid the penalty—of a too copious downpour. As our readers will find from a report appearing elsewhere to-day, a three-storied house collapsed at Kumbharwada yesterday, as the result of which five persons perished under the debris and seven more received injuries. The one or two intervals of sunshine we have had, all too brief though they were, makes one hopeful that brighter days may dawn from to-day and that what more of rains the city has to receive before the close of the rainy season will be distributed evenly without any freaks.

A Comparison.

It is not that we have had more rains this year than usual, for it will be found that the total of 57.65 inches received till 6 p.m. yesterday since the commencement of the monsoon, is just about the average of past years. During the last two years, however, the city received during the period ending at 8 a.m. on August 29th a few more inches than the average. This year, however, the monsoon had been abnormally delayed in Bombay and, as we have said, it is only since last week that we have had genuine monsoon days. During the corresponding week of last year Bombay received hardly any rain at all, the total for the week being only 31 cents, while this year we received over 17 inches. The total rainfall of the season now stands at 57.65 and taking the annual normal of the city at 71.88 inches, there are 14,23 inches more to receive before the close of the monsoon. The next day or two should tell us whether the year will be a normal one or not.

"Isolation of the Mountain Top."

It is so seldom that we find anything in the "Englishman" which wins one's approbation that we make no apology for quoting the following:—

> Mr. Montagu is of opinion that the Government of India is "too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian to be of any use for the purposes we have in view." What he will probably realise if he looks closely enough is that the woodenness of the Government of India is due to its hopeless isolation from every vitalising influence. A correspondent of a contemporary recalls, from Sir Mortimer Durand's "Life," what the late Sir Alfred Lyall thought of Simla and Hill Government generally. There were few men with so keen an insight into Indian affairs as Lyall, and when he went to Simla for the first time in 1873 "he felt as if the Government were almost dangerously cut off from the vast country below. That feeling," says Sir Mortimer Durand, always troubled him at hill stations—the sense of being out of touch with the real India." Sir Alfred Lyall did not alter his views as he grew more experienced in Hill station Government. He wrote, ten years later, in reference to the Ilbert Bill: "We must all do our best to pull the Viceroy through, but I rather dread the isolation of the mountain top: it is difficult to deal properly with any big questions when one is thus secluded from all but officials." Sir Alfred Lyall wrote at a time when this seclusion occupied only six or seven months of the year. Now it is a twelve-month seclusion and the danger is twice as great. Lyall was an official who made it his duty to understand the real India. Some of our latter-day officials seem more disposed to run away from it.

"The Pioneer" and the Republic.

If there is any man who has deserved well of the Republic, it is this retiring Minister whose only advertisement takes the shape of a brief statement extracted out of him in an interview by a Sunday paper.

The above is an extract not from an article commenting on something that has occurred in France, America, or Switzerland, but it is a reference in "The Pioneer" to the resignation of Mr. Kennedy Jones, the Food Controller, on the completion of his task. Not even a "Crowned Republic." Surely, a warning under the Press Act is clearly indicated. What will the loyal but ignorant Indians, who read "The Pioneer," think when they find their favourite organ talking about England as a "republic?"

Official and Personal.

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan visited his Excellency on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency visited the Y.M.C.A. Connaught Institute on Tuesday afternoon.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF ST. JULIEN.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BURGLARS' VANDALISM.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

ASTRIDE ST. JULIEN-POELCAPELLE ROAD.

FUTILE ENEMY ATTACKS ON INVERNESS COPSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—As the result of out attack yesterday, we advanced our line after heavy fighting on a front of over 2,000 yards, astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road and established ourselves in the further portions of the German third system. The enemy twice attacked the Inverness Copse without result, and we secured prisoners.

BRITISH OPERATIONS NEAR YPRES.

ENEMY TROOPS AND TRANSPORT MACHINE-GUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports heavy rain and gale. No infantry action has occurred. Our aeroplanes despite the weather got into contact with the infantry in yesterday's operation north-east of Ypres and successfully machine gunned the troops and the transport. None is missing.

ATTACKS ASTRIDE YPRES-MENIN ROAD REPULSED.

68 ENEMY AIRCRAFT BROUGHT DOWN LAST WEEK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that very heavy rain and furious wind are hampering operations. Notwithstanding rain the Germans yesterday evening twice attacked our line astride the Ypres-Menin road coming in big assault waves through the Inverness Copse. Both the attemps were broken up and the attackers heavily punished.

EXHAUSTION OF ENEMY RESERVES.

We are getting plenty of evidence of exhaustion of the enemy reserves in this area. One Wurttemberg division has been exposed to continuous fire since the middle of August and is weakened beyond all fighting effectiveness. The enemy is now forced to re-employ the inadequately rested and refitted troops.

RECORD OF ROYAL FLYING CORPS' OPERATIONS.

The Royal Flying Corps during the past week co-operated in attacking over 700 batteries and in the destruction of 128 gunpits. It also caused 300 explosions in ammunition dumps. We brought down 68 enemy aircraft and drove down 90 out of control.

DETAILS OF ATTACK EAST OF ST. JULIEN.

SEVERAL ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

Mr. Beach Thomas wires that the attack east of St. Julien aimed at destroying a multitude of fortifications. Some were taken and others held out. Several groups of Wurttemburgers defending here were captured.

One of the hottest engagements was east of the Poelcappelle-St. Julien road and farther south a derelict tank bolstered up with sandbags resisted the British.

Owing to the weather the airmen were forced to fly very low amidst the rain of our own and enemy shells. One was struck by a British shell but landed most skilfully.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR SOVEIA.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 29.

A wireless German official telegram says: The English attacked between Langemarck and the Roulers-Ypres using numerous tanks and low-flying aeroplanes. The attack was resultless except for a small indent north-eastward of Frezenberg. The enemy pressed us back from a recently captured height northward of Soveia.

GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE.

EVERYWHERE FORTIFYING NORTHERN FRONTIER OF BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 29.

The "Telegraaf" says that the Germans are everywhere fortifying the northern frontier of Belgium near the bend of the Scheldt. It is estimated that there are 50,000 reserves in Antwerp.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESS ON BAINSIZZA PLATEAU CONTINUES.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 29.

A wireless Italian official communiqué reports continuance of progress on the Bainsizza Plateau. Our troops are in close contact with the enemy. Local attacks gave us further positions.

RETREAT FROM MONTE SANTO.

AUSTRIAN EVACUATION WITHOUT ANY FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 29.

A wireless Austrian official telegram dated the 26th. August states: "We evacuated Monte Santo without fight, on the night of the 24th.

RECENT ITALIAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO KING OF ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 29.

The Press Bureau says that the King has congratulated the King of Italy on the splendid achievements of the past week, which have inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy and will have far-reaching effect on the course of the war.

His Majesty is happy that the British monitors were able to contribute to the success.

GERMAN DEFEAT AT VERDUN.

PRISONERS UNDER NO DELUSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Even the neutral press is disposed to ridicule German efforts to disguise by means of rhetoric the fact that the Verdun front is crumbling away. A despatch from the French front declares that prisoners are under no delusions concerning the reality of their defeat and the utter overthrow of their Commander's plans. The despatch quotes an order of General Divrich to the division defending Morthomme dated the 17th August, saying "You must expect to be attacked at any moment. The division must count on its own resources only. I hope it will be self-sufficient and will beat the enemy."

Similarly the General Commanding the 29th division had told the defenders of Hill 304 that it was the key to the whole Western Front. Another General has declared that if ever the French took Hill 304, "we are more than half lost, for nothing will then prevent their attacking in whatever position they choose."

WHOLE GERMAN SYSTEM DISLOCATED.

The despatch continues "Not a German is now left on the south bank of the Forges brook and the new trench positions from Avocourt Wood to Bezonvaux have been vastly improved since the attack began." It is understood that the Western offensive as a whole has dislocated the German reserve system and the enemy has thrown in the whole of the 1919 Class while in the east the enemy is held for the moment.

LIV. LV ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON LEFT OF MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 29.

Last night's French communiqué said that there was nothing to report beyond a rather lively artillery struggle on the left of the Meuse.

DROPPING BOMBS OVER HOLLAND.

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 29.

Germany has agreed to pay compensation for the dropping of bombs over Holland.

AMERICA ON POPE'S NOTE.

NO GROUNDS ON WHICH TO DISCUSS PEACE.

IN ABSENCE OF GERMANY'S TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Aug. 29.

The American reply to the Pope's Note while couched in the most courteous terms finds no grounds on which to discuss peace in the absence of an announcement of Germany's terms.

"FREE COMMISSION" TO CONSIDER POPE'S NOTE.

MAKESHIFT FOR GIVING SHOW OF PARLIAMENTARISING GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 29.

The interruption of cables to the Continent owing to storm and the unusual activity of German censorship make the appreciation of the situation in Germany doubly difficult. It is announced that the first business to be referred to the Chancellor's new-fangled "Free Commission" will be a reply to the Pope's Note. Apparently the Government's draft will be submitted to the Commission for consideration and amendment. Experience alone will show how seven members of the Reichstag and seven Federal Councillors will work together. The former will probably have small say against the Councilors, all men of weight and importance.

The whole scheme is regarded as a makeshift giving a show of parliamentarising the Government with little substance, but it has succeeded in appeasing momentarily the claims of the Reichstag.

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR AND SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

FUTURE ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR AND PEACE TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

The inter-allied Labour and Socialist conference sat in London privately, to consider the future attitude towards war and peace. An authorised statement says that Mr. Henderson presiding welcomed the representatives, including the South African labour leader Colonel Creswell.

Mr. Henderson acknowledged the statements from the Australian and South African labour societies, and declared that the main issues of the war were so fundamental and far-reaching and vital to the future of the human race, as to demand a dispassionate consideration.

Both the majority and the minority sections were present, and no satisfactory results could be achieved by the attempt of the majority to outvote the minority. The Conference should endeavour to agree on the basis of war aims. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

REPORTS OF SHARP DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 29.

Although the proceedings of the inter-Allied Conference were private, it has leaked out that sharp differences of opinion manifested themselves, especially owing to the insistance of Russian delegates that the decisions at Stockholm must have a mandatory character.

The Independent Labour Party introduced numerous amendments to the Labour Party's memorandum relating to peace terms, embodying several of Indepent Labour Party's well-known principles, such as, repudiation of imperialistic and annexationist aims.

They suggest, however, that the question of the reunion of the people of Italian race within the kingdom of Italy might be the subject of negotiation and also agree to internationalisation of Constantinople.

HURRICANE OVER UNITED KINGDOM.

GREAT DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES AND CROPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

A hurricane blowing at the rate of hundred miles an hour accompanied by rainstorm swept over the United Kingdom yesterday. Thrilling lifeboat rescues took place at Deal. Great damage has been done to fruit, trees and crops.

SUKHOMLINOFF'S ALLEGED TREACHERY.

AMAZING EVIDENCE IN COURT.

MILITARY SECRETS COMMUNICATED TO ENEMY.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIA'S BEST FORTRESSES.

EX-TSAR SAW EVERYTHING THROUGH HIS SPECTACLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 29.

At the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, General Ivanoff, formerly commander on the south-western front, declared that under Sukhomlinoff's regime, military secrets were communicated direct to Berlin and Vienna from Petrograd via Warsaw.

General Velitchko, Deputy Director of Engineers, said that among Sukhomlinoff's extraordinary acts was the destruction of Russia's best fortresses. Experts, who like himself, protested were dismissed. The ex-Tsar saw everything through Sukhomlinoff's spectacles.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR INTERNAL REFORMS BY M. TSCHIDZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 29.

M. Tschidze, President of the All-Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, followed General Korniloff. He chiefly demanded internal reforms. His reference to army reform was vague and he merely asked that the powers of the commanders and the committees should be defined. He urged that all the nationalities in Russia should decide their own destiny after agreement with the constituent assembly.

GEN. KORNLOFF'S SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

"WORTHY OF A REPUBLICAN GENERAL"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 29.

General Korniloff's sensational revelations at the Moscow Conference have evoked astonishment and indignant consternation, and are described as worthy of a republican general.

The newspaper "Retch" states that he told the country the truth as it ought to be told. Amid an atmosphere of contradictions and mistrust, the feeling is arising that it is necessary to maintain a coalition government.

The "Bourse Gazette" says in spite of the violent tone of the speeches it is reassuring that the Conference has not fulfilled the prophecies of pessimists.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUMOUR BELIEVED TO BE OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 29.

Groundless reports have been circulating in Paris, that Japanese troops will soon arrive on the Russian front It is believed that these are of enemy origin. It is difficult to see their object, but apparently it is hoped, by arousing certain amount of disappointment, when it is discovered that they are untrue, to create a talk and discussion in the Allied countries regarding the part each is playing in the war, and possibly ultimately dissension on the subject.

LOWEST EXCHANGE VALUE OF ROUBLES.

250 FOR £10 IN PLACE OF 94½.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 29.

The rouble reached the lowest exchange value in London to-day, namely 250 for £10, as compared with 94½ normally.

BURGLARS' VANDALISM.

HISTORIC MUSEUM PILLAGED

VALUABLE WORKS OF ART CARRIED OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Aug. 29.

Burglars have pillaged the historic museum of the ex-Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch and carried off works of art valued at five million roubles. No arrests have been made.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST NOVOSELITZA.

RUSSIANS RETIRE AND ENEMY OCCUPY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Aug. 29.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy took the offensive from Czernowitz against Novoselitza. Our infantry near Boyanny without waiting for attack left their trenches and retired eastward. The reserves also scattered and the Austrians occupied the positions.

DEFENCE OF MARASESTI FRONT.

ROUMANIAN ARMY'S MOST GLORIOUS DEED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug 29.

"The Times" correspondent with the Roumanian army, in a despatch dated the 21st instant describes the defence of Marasesti front north of Focsani as the most glorious deed of the army of Roumania. Mackensen's superior forces sought to cross the Sereth by the Cosmesti bridge, thereby having Jassy and the whole of Moldavia in the hollow of their hands. The battle began on the 8th instant, when the Russians had been replaced by the Roumanians, with assault by one enemy division. Part of the Roumanian division on the left bank of the Sereth hurried across the bridge to prevent the crossing and for three days one division resisted onslaughts by three German divisions who were ordered to cross at all costs. Ultimately on the 12th the enemy's efforts were seen to be useless and he shifted the attack westward after suffering enormous posses, the twelfth Bavarian division being reduced to two thousand. Thereafter the offensive became general on the whole Marasesti front. The Germans brought up twelve divisions, the plan being to split up the Roumanian armies, but this was foiled by the sacrifice of nearly a whole Roumanian division.

Attacks were resumed on the 14th, and began with violent cannonading and infantry assaulting under clouds of poison gas.

ROUMANIANS' HEROIC STAND.

The Roumanians stood heroically although the regiments were decimated by machine-gun fire. Officers and men, however, refused to surrender and died at their posts. The shattered 89th Prussian division was withdrawn on the 15th. In spite of, most desperate effort the enemy did not cross the river. The ground gained was merely three miles deep and of no strategical value.

In the third attempt on the 19th two German divisions and an Austrian brigade advanced north-east of Pancin. The Roumanians fought in the presence of the King with dash and bravery beyond praise. Attacks, which were more desperate than ever reached the barbed wire when the last Roumanian reserves were thrown in and counter-attacked violently. The enemy fled in disorder and six hundred prisoners were taken. This is a most serious check the Germans have had in the near East, being after a fornight's fighting, stopped with terrific losses by an inferior force.

The strategical advantage lies in the Roumanians retaining possession of the left bank of the Sereth dominating the right bank which is partially in German hands.

GERMAN ACTIVITY ON RIGA FRONT.

PRINCIPAL EFFORT DIRECTED AGAINST IKSKULL BRIDGEHEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A Russian official message mentions great artillery and aerial activity in the centre near Baranavitchi, but no infantry attacks have yet been launched. The newspaper "Army and Navy of Free Russia" draws attention to the massing of fresh German divisions in the Mitau and Bausk regions and concludes that the principal effort in the north will be against the Ikskull bridgehead, which the Russians recently evacuated. The Russian army is not now so dislocated as the civil side of Russian life and if the Moscow Conference could bring about unity in the near all might soon be well.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

FULL DESPATCH CALLED FOR.

MR. MONTAGU'S CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

It is stated that Mr. Montagu has telegraphed to India for a full despatch by mail on the circumstances of Mrs. Besant's case.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BENGAL VOTES FOR RAJA OF MUHAMUDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, the Hon. Raja of Muhamudabad was recommended President of the Congress by 34 votes against Mrs. Besant who obtained 30 votes.

Now all provinces have voted with the result that seven provinces have voted for Mrs. Besant and one province, for the Raja of Mahumudabad.

The Reception Committee will meet tomorrow to consider the recommendations of the Provincial Congress Committees.

C. P. VOTES FOR MRS. BESANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

At a meeting of the C. P. Congress Committee held this evening at Dr. Gour's bungalow to recommend only one name for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress, Mrs. Annie Besant's name was recommended by an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Besant secured twenty votes and the Raja of Mahumudabad three votes.

MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, Secretary, All-India Moslem League, writes to us:—

It is time to elect a president for the next Session of the All-India Moslem League. I therefore request all the members of the League to suggest the name of the would-be President and to kindly send their suggestions to me not later than the 8th of September 1917.

ADOPTION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

DELHI HOME RULE LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 25.

At a special meeting of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, held on the 16th instant the question of Passive Resistance was considered. There was a large attendance. Many members spoke in its favour. After a heated discussion lasting for more than 2 hours, it was passed by an overwhelming majority (22 for and 1 against) that in the opinion of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, the time has come, when steps should be taken to adopt Passive Resistance in right earnest and that in the joint Session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League to be held at Allahabad in October 1917, the resolution on Passive Resistance should be adopted.

It was resolved that the copies of the Resolution should be sent to the press and to the All-India Congress Committee.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League at its emergency meeting adopted the following resolutions and cabled the first resolution to the Secretary of State for India:—

(1) The Council of the All-India Moslem League while thanking the Secretary of State for India and his Majesty's Government for the declaration that responsible government is the aim of British policy in India, trusts that the reforms outlined in the joint scheme of the League and the Congress shall be granted immediately after the war as a first instalment thereof.

The Council welcomes the decision of his Majesty's Government that the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu should visit India. The announcement removing the bar against the admission of Indians to commissioned ranks of the Army has created a feeling of satisfaction. The Council, however, hopes that the rules regulating appointments thereto will be so framed as to meet the wishes of the people of India.

(2) The Council of the All-India Moslem League places on record its deep sense of grief at the untimely death of Mr. Ghulam Hussain and considers that in his death the country has lost a true patriot and an earnest worker. The Council expresses its deep sympathy with the bereaved family.

DISASTROUS HOUSE COLLAPSE.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

SEVEN EXTRICATED ALIVE

A disastrous house collapse took place at about 4 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday at Kumbharwada Second Lane, resulting in the death of five persons. The house, which belonged to a woman named Rawoobai, was an old three-storied structure, and the copius rains which the city had during the past few days undermined it completely and buried underneath it about twelve persons, seven of whom were extricated alive. The house was occupied by Hindus and on the ground floor there were shops.

As soon as information was received by the Police, Superintendent Walker and Inspector O'Brien and other police officers repaired to the scene, and the Fire Brigade people also came there, and after hard work for two hours succeeded in saving seven men who were more or less injured. They were treated in the J. J. Hospital and a boy and a girl were detained their for treatment.

Of the five dead persons, two were men, one boy, one woman and a girl. The men Rowji Odhawji aged 35, and Arjar Odhawji (25), were grain dealers and had a shop on the ground-floor, although they lived in a house near by. On the night of the accident they were sleeping in their shop and thus became victims. The woman, Harkorebai (50), and her girl Ladkibai (9) lived on the second floor and the boy Gandhabai (3) lived with his parents on the first floor. The bodies were taken to the morgue for the purpose of inquest.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT MEHMEDABAD.

FIVE INDIAN SOLDIERS INJURED.

The Acting Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, issued the following notification yesterday:—A collision occurred at about 6 hours this morning at Mehmedabad Station between Up Goods train and No. 11 Down Passenger train. Five Indian soldiers received slight injuries. Three vehicles were damaged. The Main Line is blocked. It is expected that through communication will be restored at 6 p.m. this evening. Passengers are in the meantime being transhipped.

PROTECTION TO INFANT INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The Indian Economic Society had an interesting discussion last week, when Mr. L. G. Khare lectured on the "Doctrine of Protection with reference to infant Indian Industries". Several speakers criticised Mr. Khare's points, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in closing the discussion declared that he agreed with the lecturer in his contention that cases do arise, when a country is embarking upon industrial development, which necessitate direct and indirect State help. Mr. Khare attempted to give not a survey of the academic question of Free Trade and Protection, but only defined what the doctrine of Free Trade was and pointed out how the central idea underlying that doctrine was that the country which was the best suited for the production of a particular commodity should develop primarily that production for the benefit of the international exchange of goods. He pointed out how the Continental Economists living in conditions unsuitable to Free Trade had interpreted protection in a variety of ways, emphasising the facts that Free Trade as understood in its strictly academic sense was now here possible. Mr. Khare quoted largely from Luigi Fontana Russo, and Schmoller, and Eugen von Philipovitch, who was very recently teaching in the University of Vienna, and said that Indian economists should study closely the economic policy of their country like Germany and Austria where State help had nursed particular industries. He referred particularly to the rise of the molass sugar and beetroot sugar industry and the glass industry in Austria.

Placed in a peculiar fiscal position as the Government of India at present was, one could only make upon it not vague and inchoate demands for State help, but precise demands in particular directions. It may be possible for the British Government in India to enjoy more fiscal latitude in the days to come, but at present the manufacturer in India will be well advised to understand by protection particular forms of State assistance. The question of levying fiscal duties should not be confused with any other form of State help. The Indian Government had it within its competence to help infant Indian industries, particularly industries like glass, watch manufacture essential oils and sugar, to give Indian capital help (1) in the matter of railway rates, (2) in the choice of location for factories, (3) in giving loans on security and, Mr. Khare very much hoped in (4) providing expert knowledge.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The first session of the Sholapur District Conference will take place at Pandharpur on the 20th and 21st October. Mr. D. T. Aradhye, pleader has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

This year's session of the Poona District Conference is arranged to take place at Junnar in the first week of October.

CANADA'S ADVANCES TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 29.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. T. White, Minister of Finance, announced that owing to the increased British output of munitions, Canadian production of certain kinds had been discontinued and others diminished.

Canada had advanced seven millions sterling to the Imperial Government in July, and the same amount in August, and would advance five millions monthly until December. She had also advanced in addition, a million in August for the purchase of cheese and two millions for the purchase of hay, oats and flour.

Meanwhile the Imperial Government was financing the Canadian war expediture overseas.

CANADA CONSCRIPTION BILL.

SIGNED BY DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 29.

The Duke of Devonshire has signed the Military Conscription Bill.

FURTHER CONTROL OF EXPORT IN U. S.

GERMANY SHALL NOT BENEFIT BY AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 29.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation forbidding shipment of any goods to Europe for neutrals, except by licence, and also extending the lists of which licence is required for shipment to the Allies and extra-European neutrals to include cotton, meats, sugar and most of America's other exports. President Wilson emphasises his determination that Germany shall not benefit directly or indirectly by American products.

ENEMY VISITORS AT SWISS RESORTS.

COUNT ESTERHAZY EXPECTED IN SWITZERLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Zurich correspondent of the "Secolo" states that Count Esterhazy is expected in Switzerland shortly.

The following are already at different Swiss resorts:—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prince Buelow, Baron Giskra, the former Austrian Minister at the Hague, Count Goluchowst, Prince Hohenlohe and Count Wolff Metternich.

ITALIAN CAPTAIN'S RECORD AVIATION.

FLIES FROM TURIN TO NAPLES AND BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An Italian Captain has flown from Turin to Naples where he turned and flew back to Turin. This is a world's record.

"BUTCHERS OF GERMANS."

CANADIANS JUSTIFY NICKNAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

French correspondents speak of German Divisions melting away at Lens.

The Canadians are everyday justifying the nickname given to them by the enemy of "Butchers of Germans."

INDIA DRAFTS.

RISE IN PRICE DUE TO INCREASED DEMAND FOR SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 29.

It is announced here that India drafts will be raised to-morrow to 1/5 for immediate and 1/4 29/32 for deferred telegraphic transfers and bills owing to the difficulty of providing sufficient rupees to meet demand partly because the enormous demand for silver exceeds the production.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BETTER CONTROL OF SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 29.

It is officially announced that steps have been taken with a view to removing the anomaly of withdrawal of tea from sales in London although the supplies are insufficient to meet the demand and to ensuring that in future buyers shall be able to bid for the full amount of tea offered at each sale.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.

FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

The death is announced of Earl Grey, the former Governor-General of Canada.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S REQUEST.

25 PER CENT INCREASE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

The executive of the Miners' Federation has submitted to the Controller of Coal Mines a request for twenty-five per cent. increase in wages. It is reported that the miners in an important Midland area threatened to strike if wages were not immediately advanced. The Federation and the Controller both hoped that this would be postponed, pending consideration by the Government.

TORPEDOING OF SHIPS.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO ARGENTINE DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

Germany replying to Argentine demands with reference to the torpedoing of ships promises not to sink Argentine ships carrying Argentine products, if Argentine prevents foreign vessels from hoisting the Argentine flag for the purpose of covering contraband. It is believed that the reply will form the basis for a satisfactory settlement.

THE GREEK CHAMBER.

VOTES CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

The Chamber has voted confidence in the Government, proclaiming the sacredness of international agreements including the Greco-Serbian alliance and expressing the conviction that the whole nation is ready to make all sacrifices in order to participate with the Allies in the struggle for liberty and to re-establish national honour.

CARGO TO EAST VIA CAPE.

UNDERWRITERS ADVANCE INSURANCE RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

In consequence of certain heavy losses, underwriters have substantially advanced insurance rates on cargo to the East via the Cape.

DISORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

GEN. ALEXIEFF CONTRASTS PAST AND PRESENT ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Aug. 30.

General Alexieff confirmed the worst that General Korniloff said about the disorganisation of the army. He contrasted the army of the old regime, poorly equipped, but strong in warlike spirit, with the present army poisoned and enfeebled by ill-interpreted and ill-applied doctrines and split in two opposite camps, namely, officers and soldiers. The duties of soldiers towards leaders had now disappeared and officers were becoming veritable martyrs. They paid dearly for the offensive of the 1st August and the subsequent retreat. General Alexieff gave amazing illustrations of this. Once when the attack was launched by a force made up of twenty-eight officers, twenty non-coms and two soldiers, other soldiers looked coldly on while these heroes perished.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITISH HANDS.

102,218 CAPTURED SINCE BEGINNING 46,155 AFTER APRIL 9.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India:—

The number of Germans captured by the British since the opening of this year's offensive on April 9th is 46,155 and the total number of German prisoners captured by the British since beginning of the war is 102,218. The total number of British prisoners including Indian troops captured by Germans is approximately 43,000.

KAISER CEASES TO SHOW HIMSELF FREELY AT FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Zurich correspondent of the "Central News" Agency says German soldiers on the frontier state that the Kaiser has ceased to show himself freely at the front. There would be a great danger of his meeting at the German bullets.

It would certainly be dangerous for the Crown Prince to go near the firing line.

SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMAD KHAN.

ENTERTAINED AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, the new member of the India Council paid a flying visit to Poona on Tuesday when he was the guest of his Excellency the Governor at lunch in the afternoon.

VISIT TO POONA MOSLEM STUDENTS' UNION.

At 5-45 p.m. the same evening the Hon. Mr. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, paid a visit to the Poona Moslem Students' Union, where he met the Mahomedan students now attending colleges in this station, and received an address in Urdu.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

In reply to the address of the Poona Muslim Students' Union, he said that to come to Poona is a pilgrimage, it being the place of one of the noblest sons of India the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale. Apart from passing an examination, he said, education has a nobler object. The two important factors of education were the teacher and the student. If these two realised their respective duties and then set to work, the real object of education would completely be achieved. Excluding the circle of teachers, addressing as he was, the students, he put before them the lines on which they should work to attain the real motive. Just as factories and mills produce the best samples of industry, schools and colleges should be looked upon as machines producing noble types of humanity. The responsibilities on the shoulders of students, he pointed out, are great they owed service to their religion, to their community and their country at large. The state of the future generation depends wholly upon the moulding of to-day's students. Realising these heavy responsibilities, the students must befit themselves during this, the most precious part of their lives, to acquit themselves of the responsible charge they will be called upon in the near future. The best method of work, he advised, is to select an ideal, and during all their endeavours as students, they should always have their ideal before their eyes and work so as to reach it as near as possible. The best example of such an ideal for the students, especially for those of Poona would be found in the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He emphasised "Read the life of the great personality especially that portion which treats of this student life, and you will find how silently and patiently, how laboriously and determinedly, he worked on to prepare himself for the noble task awaiting him."

SAHEBZADA ENTERTAINED AT A DINNER.

Mr. Haji Yussuff Sobhani, whose guest the Sahebzada was during his stay in Poona, gave a dinner at his bungalow in Bund Road in honour of the Hon. Aftab Ahmad Khan, the same evening, to which a number of Hindu Mahomedan and Parsi gentlemen were invited.

"AT HOME" AT KHANDWANI MANSION.

At night the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, was "At Home" at Khandwani mansion when a large number of gentlemen were present. Among these were the Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Mr. Westropp Mr. Wales, Mr. Freke, Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Waheb, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar and many others.

Sardar Nawabzada Mir Ahmed Ali Khan in an Urdu speech welcomed the Sahebzada to Poona on behalf of the Poona Mahomedans, and after referring to the services he had rendered to the cause of Mahomedan education asked all present to join him in wishing the guest of the evening a safe voyage to England.

THE GUEST'S REPLY.

The Hon. Aftab Ahmad Khan, in the course of his repyl said:—"The cause to plead now, is not only of the Mahomedans but that of the whole of India," is very correctly said by the Nawabsa'eb. I have always been speaking of this one point which, I believe, is the solution of the problem of India. It is my political belief that the main elementary constituents of India are three (with due respect to our Parsi bretheren) looking to the number there are and the three are the British nation, the Hindus, and the Mahomedans. The complete solution of this great problem of India lies, therefore, in the united and joint action of these three elements. Mutual understanding, sinking of differences and laying trust in among one another, will soon ensure success. Under the British Rule, nature intends to build the nation of India. Unity and co-operation have come in, where divided opinion for centuries past, dominated. By the grace of God, the goal is not far from reaching if these three nation-building communities worked with a generous spirit and brotherly feeling.

The guest them partook of light refreshments and the gathering dispersed.

SEND-OFF AT SHOLAPUR STATION.

On his way to Bombay from Hyderabad the citizens of Sholapur with the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Mr. Kazi Mir Chiraggoddin and Mr. Ladlesaheb, assembled at the railway station in order to give the Sahebzada a hearty send-off.

LATE MR. GHULAM HUSSAIN.

ALIGARH STUDENTS' GRIEF.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 29.

The students of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, assembled in the Siddon's Union Club under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan vice-president, in a formal meeting placed on record their sense of profound grief at the untimely and lamentable death of Mr. R. M. Ghulam Hussain B.A., (Alig) the talented and distinguished Old Boy of the College and gifted Editor of the "New Era" and regarded the catastrophe as a calamity for the country in general and the community in their dire distress, and passed resolutions to commemorate the memory of the late Raja Saheb.

DECK PASSENGERS' COMMITTEE.

FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August, 29.

The deck passengers' committee appointed by the Local Government to enquire into the grievances of deck passengers on the B. I. steamers travelling from Rangoon to India resumed its sittings to-day.

Five witnesses were examined and the enquiry adjourned.

Mr. Halkar, an advocate of the Chief Court stated in the course of his evidence that, while he was travelling to Rangoon from Madras some years ago there were 6 deaths which were reported by passengers to be due to suffocation, though medically from cholera. Passengers were so crowded in the lowermost hold that ventilation was impossible. He suggested that passengers be allowed more accommodation both on the upper and lower decks. He also suggested separate accommodation be reserved for womon. He complained of the difficulty in getting passages, for deck passengers. Seven-eighths of 2,200 passengers on board the steamer in which he was on, were in the deck below.

Other witnesses complained of insufficient latrine accommodation, inadequate water, unwarranted detention on board for medical examination, ill-treatment and exorbitant demands by coolies for the carrying of luggage.

NIETZSCHE AND MODERN GERMANY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

On Monday last, in the Prembhai Hall under the auspices of the Gujarat College Literary and Debating Society, Prof. H. V. Hampton delivered a lecture on "The influence of Nietzsche on Modern Germany."

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Hampton said that the ill-repute which Nietzsche enjoyed among English-speaking people today was mainly due to his slashing attack on Christianity, his denunciation of democracy and his contempt for English civilization. He pointed out that the philosopher was one of the most scathing critics and bitter enemies of German culture and that in his own days, educated Germans had denounced him as the arch-enemy of German civilization and progress. In consequence Nietzsche had never been a popular author in Germany and for many of his great works he had found it almost impossible to get a publisher. Further the genius of Nietzsche had been recognised in other countries sooner than in Germany itself. Therefore, the lecturer argued, it was absurd to bracket the name of Nietzsche with those of Treitschke and Bernhardi as one of the principal inspirers of German militarism and aggression. Rather, the frame of mind which had welcomed the present conflict had already been established before the Germans turned to a serious study of Nietzsche's works. The lecturer then discussed Nietzsche's views on the superman and on war and showed they were not the pernicious doctrines of an anarchist as many people believed. The doctrine of superman, intelligently interpreted revealed a lofty eugenic ideal, while war in Nietzsche (generally speaking) was used in a figurative and not a literal sense. In this connection Bernhardi and others intentionally misrepresented the philosopher's words, in order to support their own, wicked theories. Finally the lecturer said that much of Nietzschean philosophy was only Pragmatism under another guise, and that Pragmatism at the outbreak of the war had been the fashionable philosophy in England, France, Italy and America. This philosophy characterized by Naturalism and Subjectivism, easily lent itself to the glorification of the struggle and war, but this did not by any means imply that Nietzsche was a wicked inspirer of German military aggression.

Mr. Gordon, I.C.S., who occupied the chair, was of opinion, that Nietzsche had had a far more evil influence than Prof. Hampton would have the audience believe. Whether Nietzsche inspired German Militarism or not, it was certainly true that his philosophy was characterized by immoralism and pessimism and so deserved the ill-repute in which it was now held among English-speaking people.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman, proposed by Rai Bahadur Ramanbhai and seconded by Prof. A. B. Dhruva terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

ESCAPE OF TWO DANGEROUS CONVICTS

FROM ALIPORE PRESIDENCY JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Two dangerous upcountry convicts escaped from Alipore Presidency Jail early yesterday morning. Both were convicted of burglary and sentenced one to ten years' and the other to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Both were kept in the same cell, one being locked up in an iron cage inside it. They removed a top bar of the cage and sawed off a portion of the door of the cell. After gaining access to the compound, the prisoners procured a plank and stretched it from the terrace of an outhouse to the surrounding wall of the jail and by means of a rope they reached the ground.

GERMAN FRONTIER.

EXPECTED TO BE ABSOLUTELY CLOSED SOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company says it is becoming increasingly difficult for neutrals to enter and for the Germans to leave Germany. It is generally believed that the frontier will soon be absolutely closed.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

The honorary secretaries of the propaganda committee of the Home Rule League, Karachi, writes:—

The Karachi Home Rule League, having been prevented from getting the masses to participate in the Internment Day celebrations, by the stopping of the procession organised by them, has decided to arrange for short speeches in the several streets and bazaars. Parties of Home Rulers will go out in batches, not in processions, and carry the message of Home Rule to the masses, and at the end distribute leaflets and pamphlets. The first party went into the Joria Bazar on Thursday the 23rd at night with very good results. At each place where the party stopped, a large crowd of people gathered who took the liveliest interest in the Home Rule speeches

The public also responded most gladly to the pice fund started for Mrs. Besant's birthday present.

It will be noticed that this manner of propagating Home Rule is more effective and real than the organization of procession.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Manecklal Chunilal Shroff, Purshottam Arjoon Khimji, Mulji Ranchordas, Dahyabhai Himatlal Rawat, Goculdas Tribhowandas, Ibrahim Alibhai Sabuwala, Abdullabhai Kashambhai, Usmanbhai Rasulbhai, Virji Galji Thackar, Mohanlal Ambalal Vyas, Laxman Vithal, Tribhovandas Dullabdas Lohar, Dayaram Kalyandas Contractor, Durgashanker Valji Dave, Jethalal Valji Dave, Bhagwanji Valji Javeri, Anandji Gokaldas, Anandji Kumarji, Joshi Manji Jetha, Katu Ramji, Murarji Devchand, Hurriram Devchand, Joshi Trikamji Purshottam, Devji Purshottam, and R. S. Padbidri.

THE "SERVANT OF INDIA" AND POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be very much obliged to you if you or any of your numerous readers will kindly let me know through the columns of your paper the following:—

Is the Home Rule Movement in spite of the statements of Lord Hardinge, the Madras and Bombay High Court Judges deemed illegal or unconstitutional by the Servants of India Society? I heard from reliable sources that a member of the above Society was asked to resign from the Home Rule League. Is it justifiable to ask a member of the Servants of India Society to resign from the Home Rule League and desist from working for educative and agitative propaganda? If so, would the Servants of the Society let the public know if they have changed the objects of the Society? The Society is maintained by public money and the public has a right to demand [illegible] of the main objects or rather the first and foremost object of the Society is to "organise work for political education and agitation." Some time back when the revered leaders of the Home Rule movement were interned, everybody looked towards the "servants" for a lead, but somehow, or other for reasons not expressed they remained silent. Would they in future shirk their duties as in the past by remaining silent or respond to the call of the Motherland? Let us hope better counsels will prevail and they will prove themselves true, gallant and worthy Servants of India.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. HORA.

22 Dady Shet Agiary Lane,
Aug. 24.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently a representation was made by the Indian Christians, to his Excellency the Governor of Madras, wherein an attempt has been made to inform his Excellency that the Indians are not quite ripe for Self-Government. This is evidently an insidious attempt made to give one more lame excuse to the Government in support of their repressive policy. I am not quite sure that it is not an outcome of bureaucratic dictation. Let this be as it may, for in a political agitation and especially in a struggle for freedom, all the charm would be lost, but for such instances, and one need not forget that there are no martyrs without persecution, no glory without opposition, and no freedom without sacrifice. In a way therefore these Christian brothers deserve to be thanked, for their representation.

I am myself an Indian Christian by birth, and I feel it a duty to state some facts, in the interest of the whole community, and I am sure that my statements will be borne out by all Indian Christians.

I think it proper to give an idea of the Indian Christian Community to my non-Christian Brothers, before I proceed. First, the majority of the Indian Christian Community consists of Christians by necessity, created by the unfortunate famines, wherein there are many unconscious Christians, baptized at the instance of their converted parents in their infancy.

2nd, naturally such a community looks to the Missionaries who are mostly bureaucrats being helped in all ways by the I.C.S. class in their profession of religion, as their benefactors and are willing to be blindly guided by these religious guides in all matters either social, religious, or political.

3rd, the Indian Christians are generally cut off from the Indian Community, by their conversion, and this aloofness is not only encouraged but oftentimes insisted upon by the missionaries, lest their fold should break loose from their control, by outside associations.

4th, it is an idle boast to say that the Christian Community in general is any way superior to the Indian Community in general. On the contrary, I am of opinion that this community is more miserable than the rest, for the simple reason that the ideals of living are raised with these people, while there are no means of satisfying the raised ideals; for instance a teacher of the same qualification would draw Rs. 25 in Government service, while the philanthropic Missionaries would want the same man with the same qualifications to be satisfied with about Rs. 10 per month, in their schools.

With a community, as I have described above, I think it is very suicidal to be sending such foolish representations, as they have done against Home Rule, in the first place they have no conception of being Indians before being Christians. They do not realize that when India gets Home Rule as it must get they will find themselves in a very awkward position, not even having the then powerless bureaucratic Missionaries. I extremely feel for the future of my community, and appeal to my Indian brethren not to take such representations seriously, for I am quite sure that the Indian Christian Community is not averse to Home Rule and freedom.

Trusting that my letter will be taken in the spirit I am writing both by the Indian Christians, the Missionaries the Government and the non-Christian Indian Brethren.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Ahmedabad, August 20.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).

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WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct"

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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A REAL PEACE

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON THE TERMS.

"THE NAVY IS ALL RIGHT."

Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by Lady Carson, visited Belfast on 20th July to receive the freedom of the city. The resolution to elect him as an honorary burgess was passed by the city corporation on August 4, 1914, but the ceremony was postponed owing to his many engagements entailed by the outbreak of hostilities.

Sir Edward Carson, in his reply to the presentation, said that for a long time his spiritual home had been in Ulster, but he did not intend to make any political observations that day. The progress of Belfast had been phenomenal. It was a curious reflection that it should have progressed under such terriblo government as it had had to submit to. But the progress of Belfast had not ended. Let nobody imagine that the close of the war would be the close of the progress of the city. There had been revolutions in many places. None of them need cloak from themselves the fact that the war was bringing about in most peaceful countries great social revolutions. As they looked into the future everything would depend on how men like those present headed themselves in the right direction and gave the body politic the right lead.

He believed he had ceased to be the First Lord of the Admiralty. He had nothing to do with leaving the Admiralty. He was sorry to leave it. He had learned to love and know the sailors and their work, and nobody could be associated with them, even for the short time that he was, without thinking daily to himself how little the nation could know and see what the Admiralty was doing. But he was told he would be more useful to the State elsewhere, and in this time of war every man must go where duty called him. He had sometimes seen large headlines in the Press asking, "What is the Navy doing?" It angered him when he read such headlines as that. Did the people who wrote those things ever try to contemplate that the vast seas of the world, 200 millions of square miles at least, were policed and ruled by the Navy of England? Did people who wrote headlines like that, and other criticisms as untrue as they were ill-informed, ever picture to themselves the life—morning, noon, and night, under the sea, on the sea, over the sea—that every sailor who was serving led? Did they ever ask themselves, why are we able to carry on during a war of this duration without almost any privations? Did they realize that they owed every morsel of food they ate to the exertions of the British Navy? He could only say this, and he said it with all his heart, that he had never come across in all his life more able, more courageous, more determined, and more loyal men than the men who constituted his Majesty's Navy. (Cheers.)

Some people thought they were no good unless they were always advertising. The Navy was a great, silent, acting Service which required no advertising, and if there was one thing more than another that he admired in the sailors it was that they loathed and detested any man among them who was unfortunate enough to have an ambition for advertising. Whatever some critics said, he told them solemnly and sincerely that: "The Navy is all right." (Cheers.) All he would say further on that topic was that he there publicly, in presence of as loyal an audience as could be found in the whole of his Majesty's dominions, tendered to the Navy, one and all, his thanks for the assistance and the confidence they gave him while he was First Lord.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

In thanking the Lord Mayor for his hospitality, Sir Edward Carson expressed the hope that during his Lordship's tenure of office they might once again have restored the blessings of peace. The nation longed for peace; they wanted to get on with their industrial progress and the betterment of their people; but while they longed for peace they would never agree to peace so long as Prussianism held its head above water, longing to trample underfoot those liberties which a long series of ages had won and handed down to them. Since he came to the room he had read the long-looked-for speech of the new German Chancellor. "It does not differ much," he said, from many I have read before. It sounds hollow. If the Germans want peace we are prepared to-morrow to treat—not with Prussianism, but with the best of the German nation—and as a preliminary to such treaty, and as an earnest of the sincerity that we do not want acquisition of territory or to offer violence towards others, we tell them to come forward and offer to enter into negotiations, but making as a first condition that they shall withdraw their troops behind the Rhine. (Cheers.) When they have shown something like contrition for the wrong and outrages against humanity which they have committed on poor little Belgium, in the north of France, in Serbia, and in those other regions which they have needlessly drenched with blood, then we, peace-loving people as we are, will willingly enter into negotiations to see what can be done for the salvation for evermore of the world and the release of the world from the terrors of arms. Heaven knows we long for a peace that will bring us back our men. It cannot bring them all back, and this city knows that too. That is our prayer; but the men whom we cannot bring back rely upon us that the peace which will be made shall be a real peace, and that their sacrifices shall not have been in vain. (Cheers.)

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C D Baker, Grenadiers.
Lieut F C W Boulton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R C Chilvers, Londons.
Lieut T W David, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Maden, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut V G Roberts, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C T Smith, Field Artillery.
Captain F P H Synge, Irish Guards.
Lieut S R P Walter, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H W Froud, Durhams.
Captain G C Smith, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A E Tanner, Northumberlands.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Vipond, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut P F Alcock, Liverpools.
Lieut J E B Anderson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W S Beaumont, Engineers.
Captain L C Bond, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J W Bruce, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut S T E Clench, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut L Collier, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W R Collinge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J W Connell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H Cooper, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D V Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P O Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H T Dawson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut Count A D R De Salis, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut J H Driver, North Lancashires.
Captain E Durling, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W Durling, Engineers.
Lieut E Dyson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Dyson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F E Evans, Liverpools.
Lieut S S Fausset, Liverpools.
Lieut F D Fletcher, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R P Forster, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R Fox-Smith, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H G W Godfrey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Goodall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W Gordon, Flying Corps.
Lieut D P Grant, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G W Greenland, Monmouths.
Lieut G H Greenwell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E J Griffith, Manchesters.
Lieut C J Hambro, Coldstreams.
Lieut R Hannay, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C J L Harrison, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J C Hayes, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R Hudson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut Prince G Imeretinsky, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C A Ireland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Johns, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut A D Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A H Knight, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain G A Lascelles, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Laurie, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut O M Llewellyn, Welsh Regt.
Lieut A E Marriott, Field Artillery.
Major W M Matheson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Mathieson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Maxwell, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H Melliar-Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J B Milne, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J S Mitchel, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F Muff, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T E F Murphy, Machine Gun Corps.
Major C P Nickalls, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P A Page, Bedfords.
Captain D W Parish, Coldstreams.
Lieut E R Parrington, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R K Paterson, Argylls.
Lieut N A Paton, Engineers.
Major W S Pearman-Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut G O Peirce, Field Artillery.
Captain S T J Perry, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Pickstone, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S J Powers, Essex.
Lieut D S Pracy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W E Price, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H S Pryce, Welsh Regiment.
Major H H K Quack, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C Raynham, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut P Riley, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Rimmer, Liverpools.
Lieut V C Roberts, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W O Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H Robinson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H H E Royle, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F L C Scrivener, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut V J G See, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Shaw, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Simpson, Sussex.
Lieut T F Smeaton, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R J Smith, Seaforths.
Lieut H J Snowden, South Lancs.
Major A D Spark, Gordons.
Lieut L L Stott, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G R F Strachan, Field Artillery.
Lieut W G Thomas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Townend, Machine Gun Corps.
Rev. S Weaver, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E S Whitney, Worcesters.
Captain J H Whitworth, Manchesters.
Captain H Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L A Winch Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T A Wyatt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Zucco, West Yorks.

MISSING.

Lieut F B Best, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut G B Buxton, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED, NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F B Pitts, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut L G Bacon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Spearpoint, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A S Armfield, Irish Guards.
Captain T K Barnsley, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut E G M Beart, Service Corps.
Major G M Bell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J B Breed, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Burke, Connaughts.
Lieut J Carrick, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J W Chapple, Grenadiers.
Captain R P Daniel, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Deller, Field Artillery
Captain W C Dobbs, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut B J Dunlop, Grenadiers.
Captain Sir J S (Bart) Dyer, Scots Guards.
Captain G D East, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Eaton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C Forth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J H Gibb, Rifle Corps.
Lt-Colonel E B Greer, Irish Guards.
Captain H A Harris, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W S Hill, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E Horler, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut R C Johnson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L V Kent, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C H Kirkus, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C G Lewthwaite, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A H Ley, Devons.
Lieut E A C Lloyd, Scots Guards.
Captain A D MacNeill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J McSweeney, Middlesex.
Lieut C A E Mahomed, Scots Guards.
Lt-Col E R Mobbs, Northamptons.
Captain G F W Powell, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut C Quinlan, Leinsters.
Lt-Col. A D Red, Irish Rifles.
Lieut G S Rigg, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W D Robertson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F S Sandbach, Field Artillery.
Captain A H Scott, Engineers.
Lieut R Scott-Deakin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P J Shelley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M H Shorto, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W J Smith, Leinsters.
Captain F Squire, West Kents.
Lieut H Vaughan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Voysey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Wise, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C H Gray, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Second-Lieut P H Collis, Hampshires.
Lt-Col H M Hope-Johnstone, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H B Jennings, Garrison Artillery.
Rev S S Knapp, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A J L O'Beirne, Yeomanry.
Major C T S Paul, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Potts, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N H Porritt, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W L Ritchie, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut F Roderick, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A M Smith, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W T Stoneman, Londons.

DIED.

Captain P C P Tattersall, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F J Adams, Field Artillery.
Captain Hon A V Agar-Robartes, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut H Alden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Anderson, Rifle Brigade.
Major E L B Anderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Anson, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W Arthur, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut H L Barker, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T E Bateman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J McL Beatty, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut C F Bennett, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C C Berger, West Kents.
Lieut E Bishop, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F J Blake, Middlesex.
Lieut Quartermaster A E Bolton, Liverpools.
Lieut G G Boyd, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J R Bracewell, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E F Brennan, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R G Braodwood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F Brodie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut O P Brown, West Kents.
Second-Lieut T H Bryant, Northamptons
Second-Lieut H K Budgen, South Wales Borderers.
Captain J B Bullen, Cameronians.
Lieut N M Buller, Irish Guards.
Captain R N Caldwell, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C A M Cator, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut W H Cawston, Northamptons.
Captain H Chambers, Garrison Artillery.
Captain H R Chapman, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W Cheer, Lincolns.
Lieut D J Clanchy, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C A P Clark, Northumberlands.
Captain A G Clarkson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Clowes, Middlesex.
Captain J M Cobbold, Scots Guards.
Lt-Col S S G Cohen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J D Coles, Field Artillery.
Captain A Coningham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G M Cooper, Scots Guards.
Major A J Cowan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Cowie, Middlesex.
Captain C Cradock, Leinsters.
Lieut G L Crawford, Irish Guards.
Captain T Cruwys, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P A Dearden, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M Desmond, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut A J Devlen, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J G Dickie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Dickson, Machine-gun Corps.
Major C H Dinwiddy, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H H R Dolling, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E J Drummond, Grenadiers.
Captain E B Dudgeon, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G F Dudley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J N Duncan, Liverpools.
Lieut E C Dunlop, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K Dunphy, Leinsters.
Captain A G Eccles, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C G Edwards, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J K Edwards, Scots Guards.
Major P G M Elles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Elliott, Grenadiers.
Captain E Elliott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W Evans, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut C R Finnis, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut C J Fisher, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W F Fisher, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut E B Fletcher, Machine-gun Corps.
Lt-Col W A L Fletcher, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F C Flood, North Lancashires.
Captain W J Foster, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C H Fuller, Middlesex.
Captain A M Gelsthorp, Durhams.
Lieut A F J R George, Northamptons.
Captain K N W Gilbert, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Gilmore, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Glen, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Glew, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut D G Godden, West Kents.
Lieut W Golland, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A R Good, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Gordon, East Lancashires.
Lt-Col Viscount Gort, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W A Grasby, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain C H Greville, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J Hall, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain B C Harran, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Hawkins, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W S Heaphy, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut K Henderson, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut E Heron, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F D Hinds, Sussex.
Captain A W Hinshelwood, Yeomanry.
Major R T A Hog, Field Artillery.
Lieut G R Hookham, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut W D Hope, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut W L Howells, Welsh Regiment.
Captain J F Ireland, Field Artillery.
Lt-Col J L Jack, West Yorkshires.
Lieut W S Jacob, Grenadiers.
Lieut H H James, Manchesters.
Captain C F B Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut D Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut O G Johnson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G S Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H P Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut R W Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Kennedy, North Lancashires.
Lieut A W Kirk, Coldstreams.
Major G Lambert, Engineers.
Captain R D Lawford, Grenadiers.
Lieut B L Lawrence, Grenadiers.
Captain A B Lawson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L J P Laycock, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R L Leake, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H Lees, Liverpools.
Lieut L S Leigh-Bennett, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J H M Little, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K T McLelland, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R L Mann, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F S Marchant, Border Regiment.
Lieut H C Marshal, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain A O Marshall, Northamptons.
Lieut G H D Metcalfe, Northamptons.
Lieut A S L StJ Mildmay, Grenadiers.
Lieut W M Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C B Morris, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut O V Moseley, Lancashire Fusiliers
Major T W Murray, Field Artillery.
Major A F Nash, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Naylor, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F Nesbit, Northumberlands.
Captain W W S C Neville, Grenadiers.
Major H L Newton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Noel, Garrison Artillery.
Lt-Col C C Norman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C R Norman, Engineers.
Lieut H R Ogle, Grenadiers.
Lieut G Okell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W H Osborne, Leinsters.
Captain J M Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W A Paine, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J A Parkinson, Lancasters.
Rev W R Paterson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J B Pattison, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J R Paul, Liverpools.
Lieut G F Pauling, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W J Pegge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B A Pennington, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T G Platt, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G Powell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut N Primrose, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Punchard, Lancasters.
Captain T D Renwick, Medicals
Lieut H T Rice, Welsh Guards.
Captain G J Ring, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A T A Ritchie, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R W Ritchie, Field Artillery.
Captain H C W Roberts, Middlesex.
Captain A H Robson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R R Rose, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Rockwell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Royal, West Kents.
Lieut R T Saffell, Field Artillery.
Lieut W B St Leger, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut E F Saxton, Cyclist Battalion.
Lieut R U Sayce, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H J Selby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M C E Sharp, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J T Shillito, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Sillery, Garrison Artillery.
Captain J H S Silver, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Sinclair, Field Artillery.
Lieut S C Skuse, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H W E Smith, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L P Y Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R A Smith, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C I P Smith-Rylands, Coldstreams.
Captain D C Solomon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R Stock, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Streeter, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut StC Tayler, Sussex.
Captain C R Taylor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D G A Taylor, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Taylor, Field Artillery.
Lieut O A Taylor, Liverpools.
Captain G E R Thatcher, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A C Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut G L Thorp, East Kents.
Lieut C K Thursby-Pelham, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W H Towlson, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P S Turnbull, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut M H Tutt, North Lancs.
Lieut G C Vaughan-Morgan, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut G E Vernon, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Walker, Lancasters
Second-Lieut T Wall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Westmacott, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A C Whitehouse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Wilkie, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut C G Willett, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H V Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major L K Wilson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F F Wood, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A E Woodbridge, Flying Corps.
Lieut J F Worsley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W E Worsley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R Wright, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Young, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T L Carson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Kellog, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Leete, Worcesters.
Lieut J Longton, Service Corps.
Lieut H G Nickalls, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W H Watt, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F V Durkin, Worcesters.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

KILLED.

Lieut R Andrews, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Ashoroft, North Lancashires
Second-Lieut J F Avery, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J A Barrett, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A C Baxter, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R Bradley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E W Britton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W S Calderwood, Cameronians
Captain L E W Egerton, Yeomanry.
Lieut J Elliot, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H England, Welsh Regiment
Second-Lieut C W Ford, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Ford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F N W Fox, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A B L Godson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut T C E Green, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A I Griffiths, Suffolks.
Lieut G S G Hamilton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W B Harmon, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt A L Harris, Northamptons.
Lieut H T Harvey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G W Hastings, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J H Hayes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W G Head, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T W P Herbert, Welsh Regiment.
Capt B M Hunter, Medicals.
Capt P L Humphreys, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A B Jarvis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Johnstone, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Kay, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H R Kirk, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T Litchfield Northamptons.
Lieut J C Lovell, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H G R Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. T B Myles, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut A C Neale, Cameronaians.
Lieut E F G Orchard, Liverpools.
Capt J B Orr, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E J Pearson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K K Pelton, Leinsters.
Capt C T C Perram, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut K F G Pinhe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Prendville, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L J Richard, Dublins.
Capt W E Roper, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R A Rose, Manchesters.
Capt D A Sandbrook, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C Scott, Field Artillery.
Lieut G H Scratton, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J W Simpson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R D Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut C Stanton, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut W E Taylor, Field Artillery.
Lieut J S Teare, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Thompson, Essex.
Second-Lieut F P Waterson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J D Wheeler, Suffolks.
Lieut L Whiteley, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut B H Williams, North Lancashires.
Capt G A G Wilson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W R Worsley, Somersets.

NAVAL CAUSALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary-Flight-Officer Raymond E. Bray, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lt Cecil G Brock, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lt Stanley Burton, R. N.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lt Frederick W. Dolman, R. N.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary-Flight-Officer Basil R. Carter, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lt Allan B Holcroft, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lt Gordon J Le Seelleur, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lt Ernest W J Towler, Volunteer Reserve.

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Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The disturbance from the west is affecting the extreme north and the monsoon is extending towards the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, on west coast of the Peninsula, north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Bhamo and Jalpaiguri one and half inches, Mymensingh two, Roorkee four, Mussoorie three, Dehra Dun two, Jhansi, Agra and Simla one, Jaipur and Mount Abu one and half, Udaipur seven, Veraval one, Bombay and Ratnagiri three, Marmagoa two, Bijapur one and half, Belgaum and Raichur one, Waltair three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab and Lower Sind.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.694 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.938 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.2 "
Minimum do.	75.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	274 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.27 Inches
Total fall during month	27.05 "
Do. do. year	57.85 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 29th Aug.	1.89 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	29	m	8	49	26	3	29	m	1	41	17	4
			8	28a	25	3		m	2	57a	19	11
Thur.	30	m	9	39	27	5	30	m	2	42	16	7
			9	34a	26	6		m	3	45a	18	6
Fri.	31	m	10	23	28	5	31	m	3	37	15	10
	Sept		10	30a	27	9	Sept	m	4	29a	17	1
Sat.	1	m	11	5	29	2	1	m	4	28	15	4
			11	20a	28	9		m	5	10a	15	9
Sun.	2	m	11	46	29	7	2	m	5	16	15	1
								m	5	49a	14	10
Mon.	3	m	0	7	29	5	3	m	6	2	15	4
			0	26a	29	8		m	6	29a	14	4
Tues.	4	m	0	53	29	7	4	m	6	47	15	11
			1	5a	29	2		m	7	10a	14	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset.
29 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 59m.
30 (Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
31 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Sept. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53m.
3 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 5 m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 12h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quafter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 56mm. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th August, 1917, was 29.911 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.89in., Jhansi 0.91in. and Cawnpore 0.16in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.70in., Jodhpur 0.32in., Jaipur 1.35in., Kotah 0.42in. and Mount Abu 1.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka has had 0.26in., Rajkot 0.27in., Veraval 0.88in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.31in., Surat 0.15in., Ahmedabad 0.48in., Deesa 0.10in., Neemuch 0.66in., and Indore 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.23in. of rain and Raipur 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.93in., Ratnagiri 2.87in., Mormugao 2.11in. and Karwar 1.03in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.18in., Bijapur 1.44in., Belgaum 1.04in. and Aurangabad 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown to-day over Gujarat and Kathiawar. There has been, however, a decrease in the precipitation in these areas as well as in the Central Provinces but an increase in Rajputana, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and on the north Coromandel coast and local in the United Provinces, north Hyderabad and Malabar, while some showers have occurred in the east Punjab and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West, and Rajputana, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and some showers in the Punjab, Sind and on the north Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (28th Aug.)	95.3	84.3	76	..	0	—0.01
Jask	93.4	82.8	79	..	0	—0.06
Musket	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th Aug.)	93.2	81.3	83	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	82.7	81	..	12.86	+8.59
Rawalpindi	94.6	73.8	75	..	29.35	+10.73
Lahore	93.8	81.5	84	..	16.25	+3.84
Hissar	94.0	78.0	87	0.26	8.59	..
Ambala	92.0	78.1	84	..	26.05	+7.15
Delhi	93.2	81.0	91	..	18.96	+0.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	78.0	80	0.89	28.89	+9.06
Mainpuri	90.8	80.3	87	0.01	17.81	—0.75
Jhansi	91.4	77.8	84	0.91	32.25	+4.55
Cawnpore	90.2	79.5	89	0.16	31.08	+5.87
Allahabad	91.8	1.3	90	..	26.89	—1.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.5	84.2	73	..	5.49	+3.31
Karachi	84.4	74.9	89	..	1.79	—3.88
Ajmer	88.1	77.6	92	..	30.65	+14.80
Jaipore	89.5	77.2	90	1.35	30.54	+12.97
Kotah	89.4	79.2	90	0.42	38.51	+18.09
Mount Abu	70.5	67.9	99	1.74	49.44	+31.46
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	76.5	89	0.09	18.85	+7.53
Dwarka	80.0	76.7	93	0.26	10.60	—1.68
Veraval	78.1	74.3	98	0.88	23.06	+8.02
Rajkot	80.4	73.8	94	0.27	22.35	+0.98
Bhavnagar Para	82.2	75.3	100	0.31	16.25	+0.80
Surat	84.3	76.5	92	0.15	32.27	—0.46
Ahmedabad	84.4	75.3	95	0.48	24.82	—0.11
Deesa	80.9	77.1	91	0.10	34.18	+15.02
Neemuch	85.9	74.2	91	0.56	40.02	+18.79
Indore	81.9	73.4	85	0.17	23.50	+0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	76.3	84	0.08	41.64	—0.14
Saugor	88.6	75.0	86	..	39.41	+5.24
Hoshangabad	86.9	74.4	94	..	39.02	+2.49
Khandwa	86.0	75.9	91	0.23	19.18	—1.11
Akola	85.5	75.9	82	0.03	17.21	—4.48
Amraoti	87.8	76.2	83	..	13.51	—8.99
Nagpur	85.8	74.8	87	..	22.72	—2.22
Chanda	87.3	77.8	84	..	34.62	—2.38
Raipur	85.0	76.1	90	0.46	46.17	+10.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.2	75.4	95	2.93	56.61	—0.77
Ratnagiri	81.7	73.1	96	2.87	76.38	—5.97
Karmugao	82.8	74.1	9	2.11	70.30	—6.58
Karwar	80.8	74.1	93	1.03	95.67	—2.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.9	72.8	76	0.08	3.62	—8.88
Ahmednagar	8.6	70.0	94	0.03	10.46	—0.58
Poona	80.0	70.6	90	0.05	8.82	—6.60
Sholapur	86.0	71.2	83	0.18	11.69	—2.33
Bijapur	84.1	69.3	93	1.44	11.53	+3.59
Belgaum	73.8	67.0	98	1.04	22.69	—10.51
Aurangabad	80.3	71.1	88	0.46	19.13	+2.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.2	72.7	81	..	35.62	+10.80
Hyderabad	82.5	71.5	86	..	16.4a	—0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	83.0	76.6	90	..	10557	+8.51
Calicut	83.5	70.4	95	0.28	57.23	—23.62
Cochin	85.7	74.7	84	0.13	56.83	—5.67
Colombo	85.3	78.7	83	..	8.84	—7.21
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.1	76.2	88	0.15	21.79	+4.59
Bellary	86.5	72.2	72	0 01	9.14	+3.21
Cuddapah	84.2	75.3	87	0.06	11.35	—1.45
Madras	84.5	73.7	96	0-2	16.1a	+5.61
Bangalore	75.1	65.2	95	..	11.61	—0.60
Coimbatore	90	5	70.9	72	..	2.71	—1.35
Trichinopoly	90.3	76.5	66	..	10.86	+4.14
Negapatam	92.9	79.3	74	..	3.60	—3.13

FISH AND MALARIA.

INTERESTING LARVAE KILLING DEMONSTRATING.

On Friday last, Mr. Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, a senior member of the Calcutta Police Court Bar, according to previous arrangement, appeared before Dr. Bentley, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal at Writers' Building, accompanied by his son Siddeswar Mukherjee, a science graduate, with a view to demonstrate his suggestion that little fish were efficient larvae-killers says the "Englishmen". Mr. Mukherjee produced two jars, one containing a *Koie* fish, which he characterised as a champion larvae-killer and the other containing two fish of an allied specie, to wit, *Khalsea*, He also produced a bottle in which there were about a thousand 'Culex' mosquito larvae, so common in Calcutta stagnant waters. The *Koie* fish it may be noted *en passant* is a veritable die hard among fish. It takes a lot to kill a Koie fish which can even subsist for days without food in a small quantity of water. Another point in favour of its utilization as a sanitary agency is its fitness for cultivation in *dobas* or stagnant pools, which are such prolific hotbeds of the Anopheles and which are a feature of all Bengal villages. Most of these dobas according to Mr. Mookerji can be got rid of their dangerous pest by stocking them with a few Koie fish which would flourish in any kind of water, however turbid or foul. There are of course, other species of fish, more or less suitable for the purpose indicated, but Mr. Mukerjee, observed it would take a lengthy experiment to discover the comparative larvae-killing powers of each variety. After arranging the jars containing the fish on a table in front of which sat Dr. Bentley, who evinced the keenest interest possible, Mr. Mukerjee poured the contents of the bottle containing the larvae into them. As the wriggling creatures disported in the water there was a wild commotion inside the jar as the hungry *Koie* went after them with a vengeance. In less than ten minutes the odd thousand or thereabouts of larvae had vanished and the triumphant *Khoie* was incontinently after the few miserable remnants that were still visible. Dr. Bentley expressed himself as highly pleased with the experiment and made kind enquiries about Mr. Mukerjee's son, who said that he had been at the experiments for about a year. Dr. Bentley enquired of Mr. Mukerjee if he could supply facts and figures as to the number of such *dobas* (ponds) in some villages where he could then start an experiment on a small scale. Mr. Mukerjee named his own village, in the district of Nadia with regard to which he was asked to supply certain data as to population, number of *dobas* to be treated to enable. Dr. Bentley to sanction an experiment, during the present rainy season. Before taking his departure Mr. Mukerjee urged the adoption of his larger scheme comprising a whole district, as subsidiary to Dr. Bentley's flood remedy. Dr. Bentley kindly promised to take the matter into favourable consideration, should the smaller experiment prove successful.

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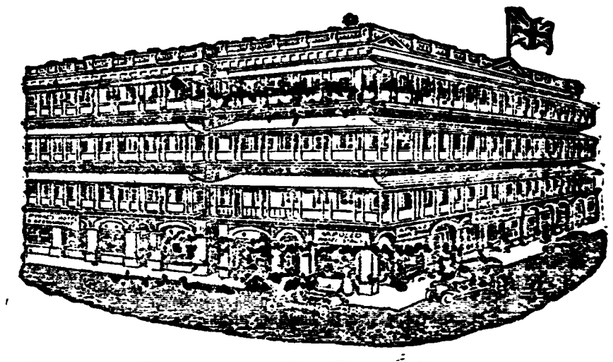

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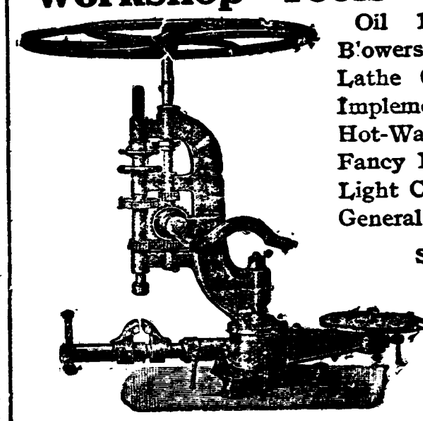

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